

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[1 of Vol. 25.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Original LETTER on MEN and MANNERS
in NORTH AMERICA.

IN the autumn of last year, five Indian chiefs arrived in the city of New York from the territory of Detroit, north-west of the river Ohio, accompanied by J. Schiefelin, esq. agent of Indian affairs, and Mr. Whitmore Knapp, interpreter. They were chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippwa, and Poutewatamy nations, and were thus designated, viz.

Abewdy; Matchipasquigan; of the tawa nation.

Mangy; Chippawa nation.

Kisses, of the Sun; Okia, of the Poutewatamy nation.

When I understood where they resided, I waited on them at their apartments, at Willis's boarding-house, in Barclay-street; and had their permission, through their interpreter, to make a portrait of each, which I did at Mr. Tyler's tavern, at Greenwich, to which place they accompanied me in a coach. They were on their way to the seat of government, to intreat, on the part of their several nations, the performance of some obligations, which had been previously promised, but not fulfilled. Their places of residence, generally considered, were 1400 miles distant, north-west from the extremity of the Pennsylvania state. They were all robust well-built men, and the shortest was five feet ten inches in stature: they informed me that they travelled by the appearance of the moss on the trees, which on the north side of the bark is very visible, and often pendant, but on the south side is full. The Poutewatamy chief was to be the speaker of the party at the *great talk*, as they phrased it; and I likewise found that he had his speech by heart, like many of our European orators. This chief was only 22 years of age, of a lofty and commanding demeanor; his eyes were full of animation and fire, yet tempered by an obliging spirit. I understood that he had been elevated to his dignities for his prowess in battle, when fighting against General Sinclair;

MONTHLY MAG. No. 167.

he possessed exclusively a sort of coronet of red feathers, gathered from paroquets, the colour of which was singularly brilliant. I learned from their interpreter, that several of their wives, or *squaws*, were very beautiful, and that their conduct was friendly and tractable. When I had made a rough outline of the first portrait they surveyed it with great astonishment and were extremely eager to have likenesses of each other, which, on obtaining, they laughed immoderately, and even danced with gladness. They explained the uses of the watch, in signifying, by gesture that at any hour, A. M. the sun was rising; and, at any hour, P. M. that the sun was declining. There being a severe frost at that time, I enquired if they were not cold, by going so bare and thinly clad, in various parts of their bodies; they answered this question, by asking me if my face was not cold, and, on my replying in the negative, they said they were *all face*! They smoked much, but ate and drank moderately. Each made a bargain with me, while I drew them, that I would send a copy of his portrait to the seat of government, that they might take it to their own nation. Two of them wore long silver crosses, one on his bosom, and the other behind: they were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and had been converted by some French priests: two of them wore a silver medal, with the head of his Britannic Majesty, on one side, and the arms of England on the other; and they likewise had a large oval piece of silver, with the arms of the United States, on one side, and General Washington and an Indian chief, in conference, on the other. These chiefs, or *sachems*, wished to bring their *squaws* with them, but the interpreter would not permit them. They live at their villages, or castles, or *wig-wams*, on bear's flesh, and venison, and buffaloes; the men hunt, and the women till the ground for their corn, which is all the agriculture they pursue. The Americans in the neighbourhood of Detroit trade with the Indians through the British lines, as the States will not al-

B

low

low any trader to carry with him more than five gallons of New England rum, and even that must be presumed to be for his own use.

An old Indian chief, who was in the fatal expedition with the British army, under General Braddock, when he besieged Ticonderoga, and formed part of the detachment which General Washington saved, dined with the American *Fabius*, at Mount Vernon, in Virginia: after the repast, the savage hero indicated signs of disappointment, if not disgust. When the venerable general enquired, by the interpreter the cause of his chagrin, the savage stood erect, and told his illustrious host, that some years ago, when he was in the Indian castle, he, the savage, had offered him the embraces of his squaw: and that he was wonderfully surprised that the general had not returned this instance of civility, by a similar offer of Mrs. Washington. The general excused himself, by averring that it was not the custom of his country. As Mrs. Washington, who was present, understood the tenor of the demand, she became much agitated with terror, which the Indian perceiving, he told her with manly dignity, that she had nothing to fear; as if the general had complied, he should only have walked up to her to signify his right to this sort of hospitable courtesey, and then bowing, have resigned her to her white chief.

The Indians kill their prey in the woods, at the distance of many miles from their villages, and, when they have shot a buck or buffalo, they return, and give an account of the affairs of the chase to their *squaws*, who harness a large dog to a rude sort of sleigh, or sledge, formed of the bark, or body of a tree, and find the prey, by the tracks on the grass: this they put into another sledge, which is fastened to their heads by a long rope, made of deer-skin and grass, and thus they draw it home.

A general officer, of the United States informed me, that some Mohawk chiefs being at Albany, a pedantic doctor, who dined with them at the same table, asked many impertinent questions, which at last irritated them so much that they requested him, by their interpreter, to desist, and give the rest of the company some occasion to talk too. This gentleman informed me that they twist a bough around the neck, and, with the head enveloped in the leaves, crawl on their bellies to reconnoitre an enemy's camp. It appears that their fidelity is not to be relied on,

implicitly, at least during war, as their notions of free agency are nearly unlimited. During the revolutionary contest, it was a common event to have a number of the Indians, appertaining to General Burgoyne's army, in the camp of General Gates, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Hallam, who is the father of the American stage, informed me, that several years since he was playing a tragedy, in the town of Alexandria, when several Indians of both sexes were in the boxes, and, in their simple way, thought the fiction of the scene was a genuine effusion of passion. It occurred in the course of the representation that two persons were theatrically murdered; and Mr. Henry, the actor, was going to stab a third victim, when a female Indian suddenly stood up, and made signs to stop the performance: her explanation for this interruption was, that they had already slain enough to satisfy her desire, and that she did not wish them to proceed any further: wildly imagining, that the whole affair was sanguinary, and that the heroes of the buskin were thus immolated to gratify the prejudices of her tribe, as a public compliment to their warlike character.'

Having a great desire to see an Indian *squaw*, I took an opportunity, while at Philadelphia, to indulge my curiosity. I was introduced by a medical gentleman and the interpreter. The lady was the wife of a chief of high character, belonging to one of the Six Nations: we found her sitting, and in the act of spinning, which she performed by means of a thin stick pierced with pins, at the lower extremity of which was a potatoe, which worked as a necessary weight in the operation. She was making garters for her husband, and I could not but admire her dexterity, and the effectual manner in which she conducted her rude machinery; she was rather tall than otherwise, and habited with the most rigorous delicacy; she had a short, white jacket, and a blue petticoat. Her hair, which was of a raven hue, appeared nearly as thick in texture as a horse's mane; it was combed neatly, and separated with such precision on her forehead, that it seemed as if an equal proportion of hair decorated, each side: her complexion was of a copper cast, but somewhat lighter. I asked her as many questions as decent manners would allow, to all of which she gave prompt and keen replies. I observed that it was not in the force of flattery to make her forget the dignity of modesty. She had the mien of a *Juno*, and I am persuaded,

persuaded, when indignant, that she could make her displeasure awfully impressive. Her natural majesty of action was nearly equal to that of the best-bred women I ever saw; she had confidence, without boldness; and reserve without *mauvaise-honte*. During our conversation the chief entered the room, and, when I had complimented him on his good taste in the choice of his lady, he laughed heartily. He was an athletic man, and approached nearer in his muscular proportion to the *Torso* and *Farnese Hercules*, than any man that I recollect to have beheld. It is true, that my knowledge of the Indian character is very limited; yet so far as I may be admitted to form a judgment, I think them, naturally considered, as the most acute, agile, and graceful people that I have ever known.

W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON ARRESTS ON MESNE PROCESS, for small DEBTS, &c.

THE prisons, notwithstanding the recent Act of Insolvency, are already crowded with debtors on *mesne process*, for sums under 30*l.* About *four-fifths* of the debtors sent to prison are for debts under 20*l.* and in this class there are now many in Newgate.

With respect to a further restriction of the law of arrests, on *mesne process*, we are not, upon a question so important, left without a guide; our ancestors, seventy-five years ago, restrained the law of arrests, on process from the superior courts at Westminster, by preventing them, for sums under ten pounds.*

By this law, many thousand debtors have been saved from imprisonment; and if revised, it might be the means of avoiding the necessity of again enlarging the prisons, or of passing more frequent acts of insolvency; as money decreased in value, the benefits intended by this law gradually diminished, and we may remember, that about twenty or thirty years ago, Newgate, the King's-Bench, the Fleet, and other prisons, were considerably enlarged; but their future dimensions must depend upon the length of time, in which it shall please the wisdom of parliament to keep this law stationary, and the increase of poverty and population, or, upon a more speedy recurrence to acts of insolvency, to make room for a fresh assortment of prisoners.

The pressure of the times may constrain many to run in debt, without any reasonable prospect of payment; but whatever may occasion insolvency, the means of payment are not increased by the practice of arrests for small debts; it will, therefore, excite no surprize that the poor debtor cannot escape imprisonment.

It has been stated by respectable authority, that arrests, even for small debts, were useful, as a stimulus to a settlement of the action, and, by preventing much expensive litigation; thus the evils, though great, are supposed productive of more than an equal counterbalance of good; but the evils are certain, while the proposed advantages are doubtful, and the speculation against all experience: the number of actions settled, is less, and the executions more, in bailable actions, than in actions not bailable; a clear proof, that an arrest (particularly for small debts) cannot be the prevailing motive to a compromise of the action, much less to payment, in the event of insolvency; and in that case, the process is severe, the speculation must fail, no stimulus being able to work an impossibility; in the case of disability, arising from poverty, the man arrested, destitute of money and friends, cannot find bail; the fruit of the arrest, is therefore fruitless imprisonment.

If ten pounds, seventy years ago, was equal to thirty pounds, compared with the value of money, at this day, the letter of the statute may remain, while the benevolent intentions, founded in the wisdom of the legislature, may be defeated; to shew the policy of a further restriction proportioned to a decrease in the value of money since that period, suppose the laws in restraint of arrests under ten pounds repealed, the number of prisoners would be increased, by embracing a still larger class of poor debtors, and prisons would soon overflow.

By a statute passed in the present reign in restraint of such arrests in the inferior courts*, perhaps more than 200,000 arrests have been prevented within the last twenty years; but it never has been contended that by such law, the credit and commerce of the country has been in the least impaired; on the contrary, during this period, it has risen to the highest pitch of prosperity.

Every creditor shares in the speculation of an arrest (though the chance of success is thereby evidently diminished,

* 12 Geo. 1, c. 29.

* 19 Geo. III.

when

when the party has neither money nor friends); but the practice is pursued from habit, although often with reluctance, lest one creditor should lose an advantage, through forbearance, which is gained by another, from an act of severity. It is very common to find in the hands of the sheriff, several writs against the same man at the same time for trifling debts of 10*l.* to 12*l.* so that by the expence of the remedy upon this class of debtors, their means of payment are reduced in proportion: if therefore, only for small

sums, the speculation were destroyed, which from experience is shewn to serve no other purpose, than to encourage desperate games of chance; the debtor left at his liberty, even for a time before he could be reached by an execution, and freed from the expence of such arrest, might be enabled to compromise the action, from which, he is now totally prevented, by incurring costs which he cannot avoid, and which eat up all his funds.

A TABLE, shewing the Number of Process in Middlesex, sued out in One Year, distinguishing the Number of bailable from those not bailable, Number of Arrests, Debtors sent to Prison, Bail Bonds, Executions, and Actions compromised or abandoned on Account of Poverty, divided into FOUR CLASSES.

Number and Process.	Debts under 10 <i>l.</i> and not bailable.	Debts above 10 <i>l.</i> and under 20 <i>l.</i>	Above 20 <i>l.</i> and under 30 <i>l.</i>	30 <i>l.</i> and upwards.
No. of Process	10,000	5,600	1,776	5,015
No. of Arrests	—	2,470	725	1,958
No. of Bail Bonds.....	—	1,350	340	1,480
No. of Prisoners	—	350*	77 }	573 }
No. of Executions.....	398	368 }	84 }	1,606 }
No. of Rules for Return of Writs }	—	700	300	1,200
No. of Actions com- promised or aban- doned on Account of Poverty. }	9,602	4,882	1,615	2,836

* To which may be added the number of Debtors committed on Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, or on a *Render* in discharge of Bail.

The Number of Middlesex Debtors discharged from NEWGATE, by the Authority of Parliament, from 1794 to 1801; the Number of Prisoners, at one Time, within Four Months after the Discharge; the Number on the 13th of November, 1801, in Newgate, on Mesne Process, for want of Bail for Debts under 40*l.* and the Number of their Children, divided into three Classes.

The Time when Acts of Insolvency passed.	Number of Prisoners at the Time.	Number discharged.	Number confined at one Time, 4 Months after the Discharge	Number of Prisoners on Mesne Process for want of Bail in New- gate, on the 13th of November, 1801, for Debts under 20 <i>l.</i> and the Number of their Children.	Number of ditto for Debts above 20 <i>l.</i> and under 30 <i>l.</i> at the same Time, and the Number of their Children.	Number of ditto for Debts above 30 <i>l.</i> and under 40 <i>l.</i> at the same Time, and the Number of their Children.
1794	207	78	129	45 Debtors having 65 Children.	21 Debtors having 41 Children.	9 Debtors having 1 Child.
1797	182	45	110			
1801	273	144	165			

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BEFORE I saw Mr. Singleton's query, (Vol. 24. No. 165, p. 528,) in regard to *superior* and *inferior*, I had been collecting the comparative or relative words not usually followed in English by *than*, but by *to*. They are a little more numerous than he imagines them to be. To the above-mentioned words I have added *prior*, *posterior*, *anterior*, and *ulterior*. Nor do *junior* and *senior* admit the construction with *than*. It may also be observed that the English comparatives *former* and *latter* are, like other comparatives, followed by *of*, denoting *partition*, but not by *than*, denoting *comparison*. We say, too, "the older of the two," and "the one is older than the other;" also, "the elder of the two," but, I believe, not commonly, "the one is elder than the other."

The truth, certainly, is, that the words ending in *or* are, originally, Latin comparatives; but, although they may still retain, in English, something of their comparative meaning, yet they do not all possess the full nature and import of the words deemed, in the English language, comparatives. So much is this the case, that we find some of them used in a way in which no real English comparative is correctly employed. Thus, we cannot, in English, add *very*, as the sign of the comparison of *eminence*, to *higher*, and say, "He is *very higher*;" but we meet every day, in the pages of the correctest writers, "this is *very superior*," "this is *very inferior* to the other;" a plain proof that such words, at least, are not esteemed to be in the comparative degree. Indeed, if we examine some of these in the language whence we have taken them, we shall perhaps find, that, when used with a construction equivalent to the English *to*, they may be said to have lost their comparative nature; thus *Padus nulli amnium claritate inferior*—Plin. *Vir nulla arte cuiquam inferior*—Sall. Frag. Hist. in both which the adjective *inferior* seems to be used absolutely, as equivalent to *second* or *yielding*, to *secundus* or *concedens*.

In many English words may the analogy of Latin comparison be traced; but, although a resemblance may be supposed to exist between their respective natures, yet such words are not regarded, in both languages, as of precisely the same full meaning and import. I will mention an example or two; *external*, *exterior*, ex-

treme; *internal*, *interior*, *intimate*; *superior*, *supreme*; *prior*, *prime*. I do not mean to deny that these may imply some kind of comparison, or relative state; but they have not been admitted into the English language as the usual, acknowledged forms of comparison, like *good*, *better*, *best*; *great*, *greater*, *greatest*; at least, I do not know any English grammarian that has characterised, nor any reputable writer that has adopted, such formations as instances of legitimate English comparison. When we say, "the *interior* form," and "the *exterior* form," we mean, in English, nothing more than the *inward* and the *outward* form, as contradistinguished from each other, and not the one which is *more inward*, nor that which is *more outward*, as compared with another which is also *inward* or *outward*. That is, *exterior* and *interior* are considered as, in English, little different from *external* and *internal*; so that "exterior than," for a comparative expression, would be just as unmeaning as "external than." Why such words are not considered, as in Latin, comparatives, it is not for me to determine. The circumstance depends upon usage, the arbitress of living languages. Again, when we write "prior to this," we express nothing essentially different from "previous to this." Indeed, it appears to me, that no word construed with *to* can then be said to import comparison. Such constructions may certainly refer to a *relative state*; yet although grammatical comparison presupposes such a state, the converse is not true, that all forms implying this state do necessarily import what is technically denominated, in grammar, comparison.

Once more; *intimate* does, if etymologically considered, denote the *innermost*; still we use it as a positive, and say, "he is *more intimate* with me than with my brother;" "he is my *most intimate* friend." Nay, *extreme*, which denotes the *outmost*, *utmost*, or *uttermost*, is often found, in English, I will not say how correctly, in a state of comparison. One thing, however, is certain, that it is commonly used in a way repugnant to the nature of a superlative; thus we write, "in an *extreme degree*," in which were *extreme* regarded as a superlative, *an* could not have been used, since, then, for an obvious reason, the definite article must have been prefixed, for we say, "the greatest man," and cannot write "a greatest man." Thus also, we write, according

according to the sense, either “a supreme delight,” or “the supreme delight,” in which not comparison, but, perhaps, mere intension, is implied. These words are, therefore, not used as superlatives of *comparison*, which must be preceded by *the*, but as the positive state of an adjective. That, from their nature, they may imply *very*, and thus be equivalent to what is named the superlative of *eminence*, I will not deny; but, in reality, such superlatives denote comparison, or the nature of a relative state, in no other way than the simple adjective does. The classical scholar is well aware that the Romans themselves treated even their own acknowledged superlatives sometimes as positives, forming a comparison upon them; hence we find *extremus*, *extremior*, *extremissimus*; *postremus*, *postremior*, *postremissimus*. But I am wandering from the question. I shall, therefore, only add, that, from the little which has been said, it does appear that the reason why the words referred to by your querist are not followed in English by *than*, the word denoting comparison, is, that, although they may not, perhaps, be quite divested of their primitive comparative nature, they are not generally considered to have, in English, the full sense and precise signification of the words usually and grammatically deem-

ed, in this language, comparatives.— Were I disposed to hazard a conjecture why they cannot be construed as English comparatives, it would depend upon a supposed meaning of the termination used in English comparison, and upon the nature of the English *than*. What the Latin termination *or*, used in comparison, may be, or whether it has any affinity to the English *er*, it is beside the present purpose to investigate; but the English *er* seems to be the Saxon *er* or *ere*, denoting priority. *Than* or *then* is an adverb of time, equivalent to *tum tunc*, being probably a certain form of the Saxon or Gothic article, set apart chiefly for the designation of time. According to this view of the matter, if it be correct, the real nature and rationale of English comparison are obvious. “You are wiser *than* I,” means “You are wise *ere* (first or before) *then* I.” But, as I have already mentioned, this is given as a conjecture; in my own opinion, a very natural and plausible one, concerning which I may, perhaps, make some remarks hereafter. Should you deem these few hasty observations in any degree *answerable* to Mr. Singleton’s query, they will be, so far at least, not unworthy of insertion.

Your’s, &c.

Crouch End,
Jan. 5, 1808.

J. GRANT.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last twelve Months at Carlisle.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain. Inches.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Wind.	
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High.	Low.	Mean.			W. S.W. S. & S.E.	E. N.E. N. & N.W.
January	49	17	37,83	30,71	28,85	29,94	80	19	24	7
February	54	21	37,84	30,68	28,88	29,631	3,17	20	21	7
March	52	22	36,24	30,66	28,93	30,03	76	16	9	22
April	71	25	44,95	30,25	23,92	29,874	1,88	19	18	12
May	85	36	51,96	30,52	28,88	29,833	2,41	13	10	21
June	68	47	56,05	30,33	29,44	29,9787	1,59	19	24	6
July	73	50	60,40	30,30	29,48	29,858	2,45	19	25	6
August	74	50	61,22	30,21	29,53	29,843	1,93	23	22	9
September	64	33	48,20	30,20	29,08	29,742	5,37	18	14	16
October	65	32	51,51	30,16	29,20	29,794	3,36	22	22	9
November	51	18	35,29	30,23	28,67	29,491	2,53	20	15	15
December	50	16	36,08	30,36	28,80	29,816	1,50	17	22	9
Annual Mean.	46,464			Annual Mean.	29,8192		27,75	225	226	139
							Total	Tot.	Tot.	Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, &c. observed at Carlisle during the Year 1807.

January, with regard to temperature, was remarkably variable, yet the weather

was generally mild and calm, and not unpleasant for the season. In the evening of the 3d, was visible for about ten minutes, a very brilliant aurora borealis, also on the 14th, which overspread the whole

whole hemisphere for upwards of four hours.

February. In the beginning of this month we had some heavy falls of snow, which covered the ground till the 9th; the weather then continued mild and wet till the 18th; this mild rain melted the snow suddenly from the mountains, which swelled the rivers here to such a degree, that in many places the banks and adjoining grounds were overflowed to a great extent. The latter part of the month was changeable with intervals of frost and snow, rain and sleet: aurora-borealis on the 25th and 26th, horizontal arches and active streamers, which soon disappeared.

March. The mean temperature of this month is the lowest that has occurred here since December 1804. The frost was particularly severe and accompanied with strong easterly winds and some heavy falls of snow, on the last of the month (Easter Tuesday) snow lay five inches deep on the ground. In the evening of the 13th, at 47 minutes past nine o'clock, saw in the W. S. W. a very large meteor with a sparkling train fall obliquely to the earth: this phenomenon was also seen upwards of one hundred miles northward of this city.

April was intensely cold and frosty, with showers of snow till the 5th; the weather then continued mild and moist till the 14th, after which it was again extremely cold, with heavy falls of snow till the 23d, when the temperature suddenly changed to the opposite extreme, and the remainder of the month was uncommonly hot and sultry. On the 30th we had a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which lasted upwards of five hours.

May. The former part of this month was cold and gloomy, with drizzling showers; after the 15th the weather continued warm bright and pleasant till the 25th, which was the hottest day that has occurred here since the commencement of this journal, viz. seven years (thermometer 85° at three o'clock P.M.) about six or seven o'clock P. M. dense clouds gathered, and distant thunder was heard, accompanied with dreadful flashes of lightning which continued till next morning at sun-rise; the flashes came in such quick succession that the atmosphere appeared in a continued flame. The remainder of the month was cold, wet, and gloomy.

June. The weather during this month was not marked by any particular occur-

rence. It was dry, and on the whole cold for the season.

July. The first nine days of this month were cold and dry, the remainder was sultry, moist and showery. During the whole of the nights of the 11th, 22nd, 23d, and 24th, thunder was heard at a distance, accompanied with extremely vivid lightning.

August. The weather this month was invariably sultry and gloomy. The rain (1.98) fell in light showers, which were often accompanied with thunder and lightning.

September was throughout remarkably cold for the season, the mean temperature being upwards of seven degrees lower than that of the same month of former years. The heavy rains which fell here this month occasioned destructive floods to the harvest in the low grounds in this neighbourhood. About the middle of the month we had some smart frosty nights, and as early as the 12th, ice was seen here.

October. The weather during the greater part of this month was uncommonly gloomy, wet and sultry. So extremely humid and unfavourable has the weather been for gathering the crops, that the reaping which commenced in this district the middle of August, was scarcely finished at the end of this month. On the 23d, snow was observed for the first time this season on the tops of some of the highest mountains in this neighbourhood.

November was marked by some of the most severe weather for the season, that the living generation has ever been witness to. In the former part of the month storms of hail and rain, frost, and snow, occurred alternately; after the 15th, we had continued frost accompanied with frequent falls of snow, which at the conclusion of the month amounted to about nine inches in depth; on the 3d, 4th, 19th, 20th, and 23d, the wind blew violent hurricanes, which drifted the snow in the mountainous districts in this country to the depth of three or four yards, and occasioned very great losses in the sheep-farms. In the evening of the 3d, saw a large ball of fire to the southward glance obliquely towards the earth, bursting in its descent, it illuminated the sky similar to a gleam of lightning.

December began with open stormy weather, which continued till the 6th; it was then frost, with light showers of snow till the 12th; we then had open weather again till the 17th, and afterwards frost till

till the 25th. During the last five days of this frost, we had the thickest fog that has occurred here for a great many years; the remainder of the month was extremely wet and stormy.

The absence of the aurora-borealis during the greater part of this year, may be deemed a very singular circumstance, none having been seen here since last February.

The comet was last seen here in the evening of the 19th of December. It was then about half a degree north of α Cygni, and appears to have passed its maximum of north declination.

Your's, &c. WILLIAM PITT.
Carlisle, January 2, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM concerned to observe, that the important enquiries by Mr. J. H. Moggridge, in your last volume, p. 815, respecting the improvements which have been made in the method of building *en pisée*, and on the present state of that useful art, have received no better answer than a reference (p. 553) to the account which the late Mr. Holland wrote several years ago.

Soon after the Board of Agriculture had published Mr. Holland's account, above alluded to, the late public-spirited Duke of Bedford was induced to make trial of this mode of building at Woburn, and for that purpose Mr. H. brought down a native of France, who had been used to this kind of work in his own country, whose information and apparatus had principally, I believe, furnished the means of Mr. H.'s communication to the Board of Agriculture, and who had been some time employed by that gentleman in executing *pisée* buildings in this country.

A spot was fixed on by His Grace in Woburn park, where this man, under Mr. Holland's directions, was to build a small lodge as a specimen, and in doing which he was fully to instruct some intelligent labourers, in the practice of his art.

This novel experiment exciting a good deal of attention, I was among many, who frequently visited the work, which was no sooner commenced, than the clumsy and unimproved state of the frame and apparatus (the same exactly, as Mr. H. has described) which the Frenchman used, and the imperfect state of his work, was noticed by almost every one, particularly by Mr. Robert Salmon, a very able

surveyor and ingenious mechanic, in his grace's establishment, who as soon as the man had finished, set about contriving a different apparatus and tools for works of this kind, and made several specimens, which proved in every respect so superior to the Frenchman's work that it was settled, that a new house which was then contemplated for Mr. Salmon's residence, near the Park-farm yard, should be built in *pisée* under his own directions.

This was accordingly done, and this house, which has been inspected by many scores of persons interested in the success of this mode of building, is, perhaps, one of the best recommendations it can receive. Mr. Salmon extended his enquiries to the best mode of finding or preparing earth for the work in different situations, and of cheaply facing the outside with a durable and ornamental coat or stucco: he constructed garden walls, and ornamental columns in this manner, and several out-buildings; and, during the life-time of the late duke, instructed several labourers and furnished them with his improved tools and apparatus, who were sent for that purpose by His Grace's friends from their country seats, in different parts of the kingdom, so that the practice of it has by no means been confined to Bedfordshire.

Mr. Salmon, a builder of Shenley, situate between Barnet and St. Alban's (a brother of Mr. R. S.) is, as I am informed, extensively practising this art, in its improved state, in his neighbourhood.

I sincerely wish that Mr. R. Salmon could be prevailed on, to give drawings of his apparatus and a full description of his process in your Magazine, whose extensive circulation and great repute could hardly fail of calling the attention of gentlemen builders to this useful art, becoming daily more important, as the prices of building materials and artificer's-work increase, so as to almost preclude the building of comfortable cottages for the poor in a great variety of situations, except by a few philanthropic individuals, who make sacrifices by so doing, that too few can now afford. Mr. Tappen, in his "Professional observations on Architecture in France," &c. (see vol. xxii. p. 639) has, at page 42, given a short account of this art, as now practiced at Lyons. I am happy to hear that Mr. Randal proposes to publish his experiments on this economic mode of building, and am, Sir,

Your's &c.

Westminster,
January 12, 1808.

JOHN FAREY.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Annan	464	553	1,227	1,343	389	341	2,570
Applegarth	155	160	407	388	355	150	795
Canonby	534	559	1,224	1,356	496	348	2,580
Carlaverock	232	240	454	560	144	76	1,041
Closeburn	304	313	821	858	122	86	1,679
Cummertrees	264	269	627	673	159	82	1,300
Dalton	114	114	269	306	242	186	595
Dornock	158	158	317	374	96	51	691
Dryfesdale	316	373	766	841	169	205	1,607
Dumfries	1,263	1,673	3,177	4,111	189	612	7,288
Dunscore	236	239	563	611	226	50	1,174
Durisddeer	222	224	550	598	448	51	1,148
Eskdalemuir	116	117	254	283	28	21	537
Ewes	51	51	168	190	139	13	358
Glencairn	309	330	652	751	204	97	1,403
Graitney	299	321	825	940	157	131	1,765
Halfmorton	106	109	240	257	164	41	497
Hoddorn	280	294	574	676	74	76	1,250
Holywood	123	127	384	425	333	246	809
Hutton and Corrie	135	137	297	349	190	211	646
Johnstone	150	156	364	376	496	141	740
Keir	143	143	372	399	353	44	771
Kirkconnel	209	236	522	574	71	113	1,096
Kirkmahoe	280	292	583	732	571	120	1,315
Kirkmichael	200	200	447	457	560	48	904
Kirkpatrick Fleming	303	303	713	831	480	390	1,544
Do.....juxta	114	115	307	289	434	71	596
Langholm	385	448	977	1,062	134	312	2,039
Lochmaben	496	537	900	1,153	679	771	2,053
Middlebie	284	290	734	773	99	95	1,507
Moffat	326	399	748	871	292	140	1,619
Morton	271	300	574	681	79	144	1,255
Mousewald	142	151	332	373	99	57	705
Penpont	194	194	455	511	338	53	966
Ruthwell	231	242	463	533	126	52	996
St. Mungo	125	130	303	341	91	72	644
Sanquhar	468	540	1,054	1,296	94	193	2,350
Tinwald	197	203	454	526	219	62	980
Torthorwald	166	166	340	363	301	62	703
Tundergath	100	102	219	265	76	28	484
Tynron	101	110	255	308	336	27	563
Wamphray	92	96	196	227	206	182	423
Westerkirk	127	136	279	359	283	60	638
	10,785	11,850	25,407	29,190	10,691	6,317	54,597

EDINBURGHSKIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Shire of Edinburgh	8,109	9,193	18,863	21,531	6,281	7,116	40,394
City and Town of ditto	9,002	18,993	35,361	47,199	1,450	13,920	82,560
	17,111	28,186	54,224	68,730	7,758	21,036	122,954

ELGINSHIRE.							
Abernethy	198	202	414	513	598	30	927
Alves	240	240	482	567	215	78	1,049
Andrews, St. and Lhanbryd ..	160	163	375	424	352	50	799
Birnie	100	100	159	207	353	13	366
Boharm	297	297	511	650	257	56	1,161
Dollas	198	198	370	448	191	30	818
Drainy	232	236	484	573	379	267	1,057
Duffus	309	322	585	754	255	72	1,339
Duthel	243	243	458	655	216	23	1,113
Dyke	334	357	675	817	608	466	1,492
Edinkillie	283	283	490	633	693	192	1,123
Elgin	1,001	1,061	1,857	2,488	710	1,675	4,345
Forres	663	887	1,274	1,840	364	380	3,114
Kinloss	197	213	403	514	134	112	917
Knockando	201	194	625	807	1,087	250	1,432
Rafford	222	223	484	546	229	53	1,030
Roths	379	392	674	847	814	310	1,521
Speymouth	304	309	571	665	162	116	1,236
Spynie, New	203	203	392	451	89	74	843
Urquhart	228	231	480	513	425	163	1,023
	5,992	6,354	11,763	14,342	8,131	4,410	26,705

FIFESHIRE.							
DISTRICT OF							
Cupar	4,627	5,483	11,217	12,650	2,621	4,384	23,867
St. Andrew's	4,556	5,486	10,236	12,715	3,220	3,982	22,949
Kirkcaldy	4,831	6,978	13,132	15,616	2,271	5,733	28,748
Dunfermline	3,051	4,351	8,367	9,821	1,539	3,301	18,179
	17,065	22,298	42,952	50,791	9,651	17,300	93,743

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
Aberlemno	194	194	471	474	155	109	945
Airly	222	222	500	451	150	148	1,041
Arbirlot	206	206	517	533	250	360	1,050
Arbroath	622	1,285	2,057	2,886	47	1,832	4,943
Auchterhouse	124	125	314	339	93	78	653
Alyth (Forfar Division)	36	36	69	70	40	3	139
Barrie	193	199	415	471	76	376	886
Brechin	756	1,385	2,520	2,946	348	857	5,466
Careston	53	54	110	119	28	19	229
Carmyllie	190	191	418	474	107	121	892
Cortachy and Clova	159	159	443	463	295	36	906
Craig	233	324	670	658	92	97	1,328
Cupar Angus (Forfar Division)	59	71	103	144	4	61	247
Dun	143	146	290	361	93	36	651
Dundee	6,252	6,952	11,538	14,456	—	—	26,084
Dunnichen	231	231	496	553	108	170	1,049
Eaissie and Nevay	136	136	322	316	113	87	638
Edzell (Forfar Division)	180	184	431	474	443	228	905
Farnell	112	114	254	322	109	42	576
Fearn	85	85	230	218	120	44	448
Forfar	726	1,334	2,486	2,679	297	1,281	5,165
Glammis	385	438	930	1,001	281	356	1,931
Glinisla	221	221	468	528	144	42	996
Guthrie	103	103	245	256	153	85	501
Inverarity	160	165	398	422	106	122	820
Inverkeilor	353	361	763	941	273	154	1,704
Ketins	241	242	554	653	157	100	1,207
Kingoldrum	125	127	257	320	147	52	577
Kinnell	163	165	347	436	170	99	783
Kinnettles	124	124	260	307	56	83	567
Kirkden	135	135	338	336	139	99	674
Kirriemuir	916	1,101	2,109	2,312	331	942	4,421
Lentrathen	221	221	425	494	169	42	419
Lethnot and Navar	97	98	236	233	173	139	489
Liff and Benvy, including Liff Logie, and Forfar Division of Invergourie	453	496	1,087	1,107	147	489	2,194
Lochlee	129	129	245	296	239	13	541
Logie-Pert	201	211	417	491	268	126	908
Lunan	66	69	152	166	190	100	318
Lundie	69	73	177	163	51	43	345
Mains	175	175	447	492	99	223	939
Marytown	173	173	277	319	97	50	596
Menmuir	205	207	450	499	172	67	949
Monifeth	282	295	676	731	201	632	1,407
Monikie	225	254	599	639	117	607	1,236
Montrose	1,010	2,172	3,380	4,594	382	1,422	7,974
Muirhouse	85	88	278	313	149	64	591
Newtyle	224	225	355	426	59	104	781
Oathlaw	75	77	200	184	90	30	384
Panbride	346	346	722	861	—	—	1,583
Rescobie	171	180	407	463	145	77	870
Ruthven	23	49	93	118	25	21	211
Strathmartine	98	102	247	256	41	89	503
Strickhathrow	125	126	276	317	112	39	593
Tannadice	288	990	627	746	133	54	1,373
Tealing	154	151	366	389	97	114	755
Vigearns, St.	760	1,062	1,998	2,245	545	2,152	4,243
Forfar Gaol	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Montrose ditto	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	20,195	24,087	45,461	53,666	8,627	14,827	99,127

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the GALLERY of DUSSELDORF.* In a LETTER to a FRIEND, by T. C. BRUUN NEERGAARD.

THE gallery of Dusseldorf is placed in a wing of the palace built in 1710 by the Elector Palatine John William. It has not been injured by the war, though the rest of the palace was laid in ruins by the bombardment of the second of October 1794. It appears that the French imagined the pictures were still there, and spared it only from the natural respect which is due to the arts. The prudent directors, foreseeing the dangers to which they were likely to be exposed, had been employed for a fortnight before in packing up the whole collection, consisting of three hundred and sixty-five pictures, which they sent off the day before the bombardment, for Gluckstadt in Holstein. The period of their emigration was six years and a half. The gallery was saved and accompanied by the inspector, professor Brulliot. Its removal and conveyance cost more than 400,000 francs (nearly £17,000 sterling). Since its return, the whole is nearly restored to its former order.

It was John William who began to form this gallery. Being a passionate admirer of the arts, he invited to his residence several celebrated painters, among whom were distinguished Vanderwerff, Schalcken, and Weenix, whose most valuable productions are comprized in this collection. Charles Theodore greatly augmented it, and likewise had it properly arranged.

The three hundred and sixty-five pictures are judiciously placed in six contiguous apartments; and as there was not sufficient room, it has been found necessary to hang some of them upon the doors and the shutters.

The collection of Dusseldorf has always been distinguished for numerous productions of the Flemish school; it contains many pieces by Vandyke, Rubens, Vanderwerff and Schalcken, and almost all of their best time. We also find here some beau-

tiful pictures of the Italian school. I will mention some of them; I had seen so many and of so much excellence at Paris that you must pardon me for being rather fastidious. I shall treat more amply of the Flemish school, which particularly attracted my notice, and which I examined more in detail.

The first picture which excited my admiration was that of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by Schalcken. I have seen many of this master's productions; but I never could forget his defects in design and expression till I beheld this picture. The effects of the light and chiaro-oscuro are expressed with such magnificence, that I was at a loss to what master to ascribe it, so much has Schalcken surpassed himself in this composition. Forster asserts that there are still superior performances of this master at Cassel, but it is so long since I saw them, that I cannot undertake to contradict him, notwithstanding my desire to do so. This picture of the Virgins represents eight of them: The five first are proceeding gaily with their lamps burning. Three others behind them, are at a loss how to extricate themselves from their dilemma; one is on her knees, her lamp is nearly extinguished, and she appears to be begging a little oil of her joyous companions; another, whose lamp has gone out, with clasped hands, implores their assistance, whilst the third in vain blows on her's for the purpose of making it light again. A spark, which has fallen from the lamp, is still burning, and so perfect is the illusion, that one is tempted to extinguish it. The feeble flame of the dying lamp, the effect of that which is blown in vain, and the reflections which fall upon the three Virgins in the centre, astonished me the most in this *chef d'œuvre*. This picture, which is two feet eleven inches high, and three feet six inches wide, has been twice engraved, first by V. Green, and afterwards by John Elias Haid in 1782. There are three other pictures by the same master, who lived for some time with the Elector John William.

Though the painter of history in general surpasses the painter of manners, from the grand and noble style in which he represents his subjects; the painter of manners may likewise sometimes excel his rivals; and Gerard Douw, in his famous Mountebank, confirms this opinion. I seldom dwell on pictures of manners; where historical subjects call my attention, a rapid glance is sufficient, and I turn again to history; but this mountebank selling his nostrums

* Dusseldorf having been made the capital of the grand duchy of Berg, in the late partition of Germany, and transferred from the Elector of Bavaria to the French General Murat, this Gallery, as well as that of Mannheim, has been removed to Munich, the capital of the new kingdom of Bavaria. It may be necessary to observe that this letter was written in the year 1803, and the removal of the Gallery, by order of the King of Bavaria, took place in 1806. *Translator.*

nostrums attracted me in spite of myself.

On a kind of covered stage you see a mountebank with a phial in his hand, disposing of his drugs and surrounded by people of the lower classes. A woman has her pocket picked without perceiving it, so deeply is she engaged by the extraordinary things which she hears. Here is a little Savoyard, with his box containing his treasure, a little marmot which every body is anxious to see; and there a match-woman, hunting the vermin on her child. This good mother might have performed this duty without letting us know it. The natural manner in which the artist has represented the scene, renders it still more disgusting. One of the principal persons in this composition is a jolly sportsman with a hare on his shoulder. His silly look and the solemn attention with which he gazes at the mountebank, seem to promise the latter that the countryman will not continue his journey till he has made him his dupe. You imagine you see a gardener, who passes by with his wheel-barrow, actually moving along. The mass of the spectators are principally engaged in listening and speaking. At a easement we discover the painter, who has represented himself with his pallet and pencils.

Great *naïveté* pervades this piece, and the heads are full of expression. Though I find in his Dropsical Man at Paris a much higher finish, his Mountebank exhibits a much more sprightly touch. It appears to me that a picture resembles a book; we are not fond of reading those the author of which has explained every thing so as to leave nothing for us to add; he wishes to make us acquainted with every thing, and sometimes we would rather be allowed to guess. We throw down his book, angry that he has not left us some small intervals to fill up. Hagedorn says, on the subject of this celebrated picture in his *Reflections on Painting*: "That in the figures you find such delicate traits as are rarely met with in the most celebrated kind of painting."

The Mountebank is one of the largest performances of Gerard Douw. It is three feet, five inches on height, and two feet, seven inches in breadth. It was painted in 1632, and is in wood. It has been aquatinted and finished with the graver by Professor Hess. This print, which has appeared in England, is perfectly in the spirit of the original, a commendation which can rarely be bestowed on an engraving. Without prejudice to the other

productions of this eminent engraver, who resides at Dusseldorf, this plate may be considered as his master-piece.

If we consider Vandyke as a historical painter, he does not come near his master, Rubens, either for the richness of his compositions, or the grand manner of his execution; but with respect to his portraits, only look at them and you will give them the palm. In the other schools he has but one rival, Titian, and even with him he may in some instances maintain a successful competition.

There are at Dusseldorf twenty-one performances of Vandyke, most of which are of his best years. Among his historical pictures, I prefer that of Christ carried to the Tomb, which is painted with delicate colours and yet produces a wonderful effect; it is censured for incorrectness in the design. Others prefer his Jupiter as a Satyr surprising Antiope asleep. Among his portraits, a whole length of a woman pleases me most. You likewise see his own portrait painted in his youth.

I met with two pictures by Raphael: the first is a Holy Family, one of his early performances, on which I shall not enlarge; and the other a beautiful Academy of his best time. It is St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, who, under the figure of a handsome young man, is seated on a rock, from which gushes a spring. He is almost entirely naked, has a cross in his left hand and a cup full of water in the other. What an admirable position, what truth, what design, what grandeur of style! Who was ever capable of uniting so many qualities except Raphael? And Forster refuses him the honour of having painted this piece because he thinks the colouring too fine. He ascribes it to Andrea del Sarto. But this is not a reason; Raphael was perhaps not always the greatest colourist, but he assuredly was sometimes. To admit this, it is only necessary to see some of his portraits, as I have, beside those of Titian; they even dispute the precedence with the latter. I think the defect of design in the shortening of the left foot gives us still more right to ascribe it to Raphael; for we know that in this particular that master was not always very happy. We are told that this picture was covered by a landscape in water-colours that was not badly executed. In cleaning it, the owner discovered that there was an oil-painting underneath. What a surprise! What rapture must the person have felt who cleaned it, when he discovered, by degrees, the exquisite work of the god

of

of painting. It is not improbable that, at the time, it was found necessary to cover this master-piece with a landscape before it could be exported. It is well known with what difficulties the removal of the productions of the ancient masters was attended. This performance has been engraved by V. Green.

The portrait of Luca Giordano, painted by himself, is in the manner of l'Espagnolet.

The Blessed Virgin, with the Infant Jesus, is, without doubt, the master-piece of Carlo Dolce. He painted it in 1649, at the age of thirty-three. You know that I am not partial to this master, but I nevertheless think that this performance has been criticised too severely, perhaps, because it is hung immediately underneath the beautiful Raphael. Our opinion of a picture too frequently depends on the manner in which it is placed. Many pictures are exceedingly great losers by being misplaced. Different artists have assured me, that this is the reason why certain pieces of Rubens excite less admiration at Paris than at Antwerp.

The head of Christ, by Correggio, is very expressive: it made me melancholy.

By Andrea del Sarto, who treated Francis I. with such ingratitude, we find a Holy Family, consisting of the Blessed Virgin, the infant Jesus, Elizabeth, and the infant St. John. I was uncommonly delighted with the head and the white drapery of Elizabeth. This piece is undoubtedly one of the most capital performances of that master, as well on account of the grace of the heads, as the beauty of the colouring. This picture, which is four feet two inches in height, and three feet two inches in breadth, is painted on wood, and has been engraved in the dotted manner by L. Cosse.

By Domenichino, whose St. Jerome I am never weary of admiring, there is here one picture that does him honour, Susanna bathing. He here proves himself one of the first painters of expression. Susanna, having just come out of the water, is sitting on the steps of the basin, drying her fair body. She is surprised by the two elders, and appears to be shrieking out. One of the elders on the outside of the balustrade, leans over, and extends his arms towards her, whilst the other forces the door, and approaches her. The countenance of Susanna is not at all distorted, as Forster asserts; on the contrary, the distress and agitation of a virtuous woman are admirably expressed in it. The heads of the elders are replete with expression: it is

impossible to paint desire with greater truth than in the head of him who is breaking open the door. This picture is eight feet five inches high, and ten feet seven inches broad. It has been engraved in the dotted manner by Eginton.

The various judgments passed on Adrian Vanderwerff are overcharged. Some find in his works all the perfections of painting, and others all its defects. The latter have seen too little of him, and the former, enraptured with the finish of the details, forget the faults of the general composition; a wise medium should be observed in every thing. A painter who has bestowed so much pains on details as Vanderwerff, ought to be studied before an opinion is passed on him. No painter perhaps excels him in drapery. Fault is found with his flesh, which, it must be admitted, is daubed, and of an ivory cast; but if we have discovered one defect, must we for that reason forget all his beauties?

Vanderwerff ought to be studied at Dusseldorf: we there find a great number of his works, and even of his most capital ones. He resided there at different times during the reign of John William. We see here twenty-five pieces by that master, and all but one are nearly of the same dimensions. Of these I prefer the following:—

1. Jesus in the midst of the Doctors. Jesus Christ is represented as a handsome child, full of intelligence: standing before a table, on which are lying papers and the Sacred Scriptures. The doctors stand round him; his bare head is shadowed with light hair; he is dressed in a grey habit over which a purple mantle reaches down to his knees. The eyes and attention of all present are fixed upon him, and the principal light falls on his head. The expression in the heads, the colouring, a well studied architecture, and in particular the choice and execution of the draperies, cannot fail to excite admiration. This picture, painted in 1705, is two feet six inches in height, and one foot, nine inches in breadth; it has been engraved by Green in the stroke manner.

2. Jesus laid in the Tomb, painted in 1708, is among the pictures of this master at Dusseldorf, and is that to which I should give the palm, both on account of the correctness of the design and the expression of the heads. The head of Jesus Christ is laid upon a rock; Joseph of Arimathea, richly dressed, on the top of it; beside him is the Blessed Virgin taking the crown of thorns from the head of the Saviour; the three

three Marys are at the feet of Christ. Magdalen is kissing his hand. Other persons are seen behind Joseph. I could never be tired of admiring the expression of grief in the heads of Magdalen and of Joseph, and the delicacy with which Mary takes off the crown of thorns; you would say that she was still afraid of hurting him.

3. The Adoration of the Shepherds. The principal light falls upon the infant Jesus.

4. Sarah presenting Hagar to Abraham. This picture was painted in 1699. It is impossible to suppose that such great luxury prevailed in the apartments of the ancient patriarchs. But we are inclined to forgive this fault in the painter of history, when we behold the admirable execution of his imaginary luxury.

5. Abraham sending away Hagar and Ishmael. This piece, painted in 1701, reconciles us with the faults against history remarked in the preceding. Its author here seems to have studied and felt the simplicity of patriarchal life.

All these pictures are nearly of the same dimensions as the first.

6. Jesus presented to the Jews by Pontius Pilate; four feet high, three feet five inches broad, painted on canvas at Rotterdam in 1691. In this, as in the preceding pictures, the expression of the heads is particularly admired.

We find here nine pictures by Rembrandt, both portraits and historical subjects. Of the former, I prefer his own portrait, in which are exhibited that touch replete with energy, that *clair-obscur* magic, which causes his pencil to be so highly admired.

The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin by Guido Reni is one of his finest productions. The Virgin is rising toward heaven, borne in the clouds by two angels; two other angels conceal themselves under her drapery. The attitude of the Virgin, the correctness, the agreeable expression of the heads, the exquisite drapery, all enchant us in this master-piece. Professor Hess has engraved it in the dotted manner. This picture is nine feet two inches in height, and six feet six inches in breadth.

I have still a few words to say concerning Rubens. We find here forty-six of his works. I shall not enter into any detail of them; since every day may be seen at the Museum (in Paris) more than fifty of his pieces.

The Last Judgment is one of the prodigies of the pencil of Rubens, and is,

beyond dispute, one of his capital works, replete with force and energy. I nevertheless think that this subject is not within the province of painting, any more than the Deluge, as I have elsewhere observed. The celebrated Lessing has made the same remark on his Laocoon. It cannot be denied that this picture possesses great beauties, but the subject is not treated in a manner worthy of its author. Scarcely any of the figures has the position or the character adapted to it, not even the principal personage, which is Jesus Christ. If ever subject afforded scope for expression, it is undoubtedly this, in which men of all ages, of all passions, of all virtues, and of all vices, might be represented. He cannot therefore reasonably be pardoned for having introduced so many ignoble and unmeaning countenances, when he had at his command all the expressions by which human life can be characterized. But while we censure his defects, it is impossible to forbear admiring the grandeur and beauty of his composition, his exquisite groups, the variety of his attitudes, the boldness of his pencil, the warmth of that inimitable colouring which enchants us in all the works of Rubens, especially when we behold them at a certain distance; of that colouring which, unrivalled at the time when he painted, procured him the crown of immortality. This picture, one of the largest of that master, and which, from the magnitude of its dimensions, obliged the owner to construct the gallery, is eighteen feet nine inches in height, and fourteen feet in breadth. It has been engraved by Cornelius Vischer.

The Fall of the rebellious Angels into Hell, a sketch. It is impossible to guess where the artist began, or where he finished. The spectator suffers with the falling spirits. What beautiful confusion! It is an exertion of the genius of Rubens, which can be compared to nothing but the sublime conception of Milton's Paradise Lost. This piece has been engraved by Lucas Vostermann.

The whole-length portraits of Rubens and his wife, are well painted, and are replete with grace and truth. They have been engraved by Hess.

I have been too diffuse, and I have been too brief; but it is out of my power to correct these faults. I shall be happy if I can only enable you to appreciate the beautiful collection which I have attempted to describe.

Permit me to subjoin a few observations

tions relative to those who have written concerning this gallery. Nicholas de Pigage, chief architect to the Elector in 1779, published a work entitled: *De la Galerie Electorale de Dusseldorf, ou Catalogue Raisonné et Figures de ses Tableaux*. This description is embellished with thirty large plates, engraved by Christian Mechel of Basil. All the pieces are there represented in the order in which they are hung. They are in general well engraved, and in the true style of the different masters. In engraving each part of a gallery on a single plate, the dimensions must of course be attended to; hence the subjects of the smaller pictures are rendered so confused, as not to be distinguishable. Such is the fate in this work of the performances of Vanderwerff. The designs for the engravings and the plates themselves, cost the Elector about one hundred thousand francs, (upwards of four thousand pounds sterling). These plates are so worn that no more impressions can be taken off. Eight copies still remain at the gallery for sale; the price is six louis d'ors. The descriptive part of the text is well executed, but with respect to the opinions, the author is in general too lavish of his praise, conceiving that the name of a great painter is sufficient to protect his performances from all imputation.

J. R. Forster treats at considerable length of this collection in his *Tour of the Lower Rhine*, which, for its style, may justly be considered a master-piece. Many of his judgments are correct, and evince the man who combines genius and knowledge: others display the amateur prepossessed against the Flemish school, and who sometimes finds fault only that he may be consistent with his system.

In the *Calendrier du Bas Rhin*, by F. Muhr, a publication which has appeared annually since 1799, are given descriptions and engravings of the principal articles in this admirable collection. The engravings are executed with care by Hess; and the descriptions, written with discernment, afford an accurate idea of the artist and of his work. In short it is such a performance as every lover of the art would wish to see in his library.*

* Since the above letter was written, M. Langer, the director of the gallery, has published thirteen engravings from designs by celebrated masters, preserved in this collection.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON looking over some volumes of your excellent miscellany, I met with a passage in a letter, subscribed D. F. in the Magazine for June, 1800, which not a little surprised me. The writer of that letter, in elucidating the following line of Milton's *Lycidas*;

"Looks towards Numancos and Bagonis hold," makes this observation, "I conceive Numancos must have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coast of Catalonia; and, that Milton has given a Spanish termination to the word."

Now, Mr. Editor, the position here assigned, for Numantia, appears to me, utterly irreconcilable with the descriptions left us of that most interesting town, by the historians, and geographers, of antiquity, as also to the opinions of every modern writer of character, on the subject; and, as I have not been able to trace, in the subsequent numbers of your Magazine, any remarks on this head; I am induced to transmit to you the following, partly drawn from the best authorities, ancient and modern, and partly the result of my own observation and enquiries, in a tour through Spain, eighteen years ago.

I had entered Spain, from France, by Bayonne, crossed the west end of the Pyrenees, to Pampelona, the capital of Spanish Navarre, and proceeded southwards to the river Ebro*.

The river there flows in a broad deep channel, with moderate rapidity, and is crossed in a large bark. At high floods it overflows the plain in the north, but the banks on the south side are too elevated to be ever exposed to inundation.

A couple of miles above the ferry, on the south side of the river, stands Alfaro, a small town, supposed, by some writers, to occupy the site of Gracurris, a town founded and enlarged by the celebrated Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, after his conquest of the Celtiberians, in the year 179, A. C. It is, however, asserted, and with more probability, that Gracurris stood where is the present town of Agreda, which is situated in the line of the great Roman road from Tarragona, westward by Numantia to the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Portugal.

From the ferry on the Ebro, the road

* See Monthly Magazine for December, 1804, p. 392.

leads to the southward for eight miles across a fine flat, but little cultivated, to another town of modern date, called Centruenigo, seated in the centre of a circle, four miles in diameter, occupied towards the circumference by fine vineyards, and round the town by valuable olive-grounds, laid out and kept with perfect order: the trees are planted in rows, quincunx-fashion, with channels between them for conveying water to their roots, from a small river rising in the hills to the southward, and carried round the town, in various ramifications, for the purposes of cultivation. These vineyards and olive-grounds give an air of prosperity to the town, and present a most agreeable object to the eye, fatigued with beholding scorched open plains extending in all directions, almost destitute of trees or verdure.

From Centruenigo, the road continues south-west across the cultivated circle, and entering a narrow vale between low hills, covered with good natural pasture, at the end of a league and a half, brings the traveller to the boundary between Navarre and Old Castile. Here the hills begin to increase in height with a rugged barren appearance; the road was now rough and disagreeable, whereas to this boundary, all the way from Pampelona, it had been perfectly well made, and kept in excellent condition. It has been measured, and stones have been erected at the end of every league, reckoned from Pampelona. The league used in measuring this road, differs from those generally employed in Spain, and seems to have been capriciously adopted from France; for each contained 3,200 toises of 2 varas, or 6 feet Spanish; whereas, those used in Spain are the common league of an hour's journey, of which 20, are a degree of the equator, or nearly equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ English miles; and the legal league of Castile of 5,000 varas or yards, each, of which $26\frac{1}{2}$ are a degree.

After travelling on very indifferent roads over a high barren tract, thinly inhabited by a mean-looking dispirited race of people, and in some parts cultivated in a rude and slovenly manner, (the whole forming a striking contrast with the lively and industrious appearance of Navarre), the day's journey ended in Agreda.

This is a decayed town, seated in a hollow on a small river running north-east to the Ebro, on the west skirt of Moncayo, anciently Mons Caunus, a high conical mountain, soaring far above

all the surrounding summits, and covered with snow a great part of the year: its lower parts are clothed with fine pasture for sheep, the middle with woods, and the top is rocky and bare.

As there were a couple of hours of day-light to spare, they were employed in an excursion to Muro, a village about four miles south-west from Agreda, supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Augustobriga. It is placed on the flat summit of a small eminence, separated by a narrow gully from other similar eminences on the north, but subsiding easily, on the other quarters, into a valley and plain. The only vestiges of antiquity now to be observed at Muro, are foundations of walls, hewn stones, bricks, coins, Roman and old Spanish; and, on the highest part of the eminence, is a large square tower of the architecture of the middle ages. On each side, east and west, of Muro, are to be seen vestiges of an old road, called here, as in general over Spain, the Military Way, (*La via Militar*), by which is meant the ancient Roman road. It is raised above the surface of the ground, and on account of the very uneven country over which it passes, is seldom traced out in straight lines, (as was the practice of the Romans, where such a line could be followed) but winds along agreeably to the natural bendings and acclivities of the hills. This is part of the great road, extending from Tarragona on the Mediterranean, through Saragossa, Numantia, &c. to the Atlantic on the coast of Portugal.

Corvalan, in his History of the Bishopric of Osma, published in 1788, says he measured many portions of this Via, and found the breadth to be 5 varas, or about 13 feet, 9 inches, English; that it was composed of small stones, gravel, and mortar, being rounded into the segment of a large circle on the surface, to throw off the rain water, and bordered on each side by a row of large stones; he discovered in several places, between Agreda, and the supposed situation of Numantia, several round milestones, but without any inscription; some still in their original situations along the Way.

From Agreda, to arrive at Numantia, the road leads in general, to the northward of west, over a hilly tract, much wooded, to a small village, called Aldea del Pozo, a name compounded of one Latin and two Arabic words; *Al*; the, *degh*, village, and *puteus*, well. The distance

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tance

tance is called four leagues, but they required five hours travelling. Here are more vestiges of the Roman Way, and sepulchral and other inscriptions have been found in the villages. Hence, for two leagues more, the same hilly uncultivated country extends, until the road begins to descend towards a plain tract, well peopled and in general culture, but open and without wood, about two leagues broad to the river Duero, rushing briskly in a straight channel, from north to south, between steep banks on the east side, and a range of low hills on the west.

Over the Duero, is a stone bridge of fourteen spacious arches, on the middle of which stands a lofty tower to command the passage, all of ancient and excellent workmanship: at the end of the bridge is a small valley, which, with the high ground on each hand, contains the town of Soria. This town consists, at present, of a long street running up this hollow, or valley, and a few other short streets at the upper end. The town has been surrounded with strong lofty stone walls carried along the summits of the high ground, on the north, west, and south sides; the east side being covered by the river. At the east end of the south walls are considerable remains of the castle, completely commanding the bridge and the river, which can no where be forded near the town from its body of water and its rapidity, excepting after a long course of dry weather in autumn, and even then with difficulty.

It appears, by papers preserved in Soria, that these walls and towers were not finished in 1290; and, the foundation of the town itself can be traced back only to the time of Alphonso the warrior, king of Arragon, in 1122.

The walls are still very entire, and are fortified with towers at proper distances, battlements, loop-holes, and other contrivances suited to the art of war, prior to the use of fire-arms. The circuit of the walls is above two English miles, and might contain towards thirty thousand inhabitants; but the present population does not, perhaps, amount to one third of that number; the greater part of the inclosed space, being, either filled with ruins, or converted into gardens.

About three miles north from Soria, up the west or right bank of the Duero, is the bridge of Garray, leading over to a village of that name, situated close to the river, and on the skirt of an emi-

nence, or low hill, extending down along the east side of the Duero, to a small river, called the Merdacho, flowing through a flat marshy plain. On the east side, the hill is separated by a narrow valley, from another eminence of much less extent; and on the north, the slope disappears gradually in a plain, extending for several miles to the north-east, north, and north-west. This hill is of an oval form, its length being from north to south. The circuit of the level on the top is about four hundred yards; but, that of the whole summit, including a portion of the gently sloping sides, towards the north and east, is about three thousand five hundred yards. The distance up from the Duero, on the middle of the west side, which is both steep and rocky, to the center of the top, is about four hundred and fifty yards. The Duero renders this position quite inaccessible along its length, or west side, and the little river falling into the Duero at the south end of the hill, equally cuts off all access on that side, as it flows through a flat valley where it stagnates; and, were it not for the pains taken by the neighbouring farmers, to clear its channel, would soon render the whole valley an impracticable marsh, or lake. The slope is not very steep, down to the valley separating this hill from that on the east; and, on the north end the fall down to the great plain, is very gradual and on a considerable front. The ground on the west side of the Duero, and the south of the Merdacho, is at first lower than the hill in question, but within a mile of it, rises to an equal height.

On the hill, or eminence, now described. Numantia is, with great reason, believed to have stood.

The first notice we find, of Numantia, is about the year 573 of Rome, or 179 years A. C. when Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus subdued the Celtiberians, and made a treaty with the Numantines (although comprehended under the general name of Celtiberians) by which they retained their independence on the Romans. This treaty was neither acceptable to, nor observed by, the successors of Gracchus; the Numantines nevertheless, for the space of forty-seven years, not only maintained themselves against mighty Roman armies, commanded by the most experienced generals, but often inflicted the severest disasters on their unrelenting foes, until the year of Rome, 620, when the great

great Scipio himself, the conqueror of Carthage, was sent to Numantia, and, after a long siege, reduced the unhappy Numantines, with their own hands to put an utter end to their name and nation.

The country, known by the general name of Celtiberia, from the Celts, who, out of Gaul, established themselves on both sides of the river Iberus, now the Ebro, comprehended several small states which still retained, and are mentioned in history by their original names; such were the Arevaci, who inhabited the tract included in the bishopric of Osma, and other adjoining lands on the south side of the Duero: within the bounds of these Arevaci, towards the north-east lay a small tribe, called the Pelendones, whose towns, according to Pliny, were Visontium, Augustobriga, Savia, and Numantia. The three first are also mentioned, by Ptolemy, as belonging to the Pelendones, but Numantia he places among the Arevaci, to whom, in fact, the whole district of the Pelendones belonged. Again Strabo says, the river Duero, or Durus, or Dorias, flowed through the territory of both these nations; to which Pliny adds, that it took its rise among the Pelendones, and flowing by Numantia, traversed the country of the Arevaci, &c. We have hence a sure guide to lead us to that celebrated town; for the great river Duero rises in the heart of a lofty range of mountains stretching east and west between the diocese of Burgos on the north, and that of Osma on the south. This range, now called *Sierre de Urbion*, is part of the ancient *Distercian* mountains; high up towards their summit, is a small lake surrounded with precipices, and of vast depth; the water is clear and sweet, having, in the middle, a rapid whirlpool which swallows up every thing that approaches it. This lake, or pool, has no visible discharge, but about twenty paces lower down the hill, a considerable spring bursts out, which is considered as the source of the Duero. This stream is so much increased in the course of six or seven leagues, that is to say, at the village of Garray, at the foot of the hill of Numantia, as to require a bridge of no less than sixteen spacious arches; and even those on many occasions are not sufficient to give a free passage to the waters, and prevent them from inundating the neighbouring low grounds. Just above this bridge, the Duero receives the waters of the Tera, itself a

considerable stream, and then hurrying along the west side of the hill of Numantia, receives the Mardacho, passes on the east side of Soria, as far as Almarail, in a course due south from Numantia, of six leagues; here it bends due west, and after another stretch of one hundred leagues discharges itself into the Atlantic, below Oporto, in Portugal.

Another proof of the position of Numantia on the hill at Garray is drawn from the Roman Itinerary of Antoninus; which, in reciting the several towns situated on the great road, leading from Asturica now Astorga, to Cæsaraugusta, now Saragossa, mentions Numantia as the ninth in order, at the distance of fifty miles, from Uxama, whose ruins are still visible near Osma, and of twenty-three miles from Augustobriga, whose position, as was already noticed, seems to have been at Muro, near Agreda. These distances coincide very accurately with the road estimated at this day; and, both on the west and east sides of Numantia are to be seen considerable portions of the ancient *via*. The whole distance from Numantia, by this itinerary, to Cæsaraugusta, is 95 miles, corresponding sufficiently well with the 800 stadia, or 100 Roman miles, given in round numbers, by Strabo.

Respecting this Itinerary, from Asturica to Cæsaraugusta, it is proper to observe, that there is an evident error in the title, which describes the road as passing through Cantabria, a tract lying on the coast of the Bay of Biscay towards the port, called Santandero; instead of Celtiberia. This error is accounted for by Florez, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Spain*, (*España Sagrada*) by supposing the word to have been contracted in the manuscripts into C. T. B. R. letters common to both names.

From the bridge of Garray, where the Duero touches the hill of Numantia, all along its extent, the river flows rapidly over a rocky bottom, so as to be impassable, especially when the snow begins to melt in the mountains where it rises, some of which are covered all the year round.

In going up from the brink of the river to the summit of the hill, are to be seen three parallel banks, or mounds, of stone running round the slope over the river, and at such distances as to allow the ground in their intervals to be plowed and sown. These mounds, or ramparts, are composed of such stones as have been collected

collected from the bed of the river, being rounded and smooth; but of the largest size; and in some places there are appearances of their probably having been connected with mortar. These mounds are not visible quite round the hill, but only where the slope is too steep to allow it to be brought into cultivation; besides that the materials in other parts may have been removed at different periods for other purposes. On the plain summit of the hill are still seen foundations of walls running in various directions, seemingly forming houses, streets, &c. and composed of rough undressed stone, without lime, or mortar. Besides these vestiges, all over the summit are found broken tiles, pottery, cinders, bricks, &c.; and in the centre still called by the country people the Plaza, (square, or market-place), is observed even with the ground, a piece of wall five feet broad, and sixty-four feet long, terminating in corners well formed of stone and lime. In digging on this summit, quantities of regular hewn stone are found, many of which have been removed and employed in building houses, walls, &c. in the neighbourhood. These are all sand stone, and have been dressed only with the pick and hatchet. In the village of Garray, are also to be seen water-troughs, fragments of columns, bases and capitals of rude grotesque shape and workmanship; many of them built up in walls; and all brought down from the hill of Numantia.

As the surface is in constant culture, where the foundations permit, many coins are still discovered; a few of these are Roman, but the greater number are of that sort commonly called *Medallas desconocidas*, (unknown coins) and generally believed to be Celtiberic. About twenty years ago were found on the same hill, a mass of silver and another of copper, or brass, which had evidently been melted down.

On the slope of the hill at the north-west corner, going up from the bridge of Garray, is a chapel much resorted to on account of the relics of certain martyrs there preserved, and bearing the date in very rude characters, of 1231.

In the walls of this chapel are several Roman inscriptions, such as one erected by Modestus a freedman, to his master Heugemius; and fragments of many others, in which the sculptor's ignorance of the Roman letters is very evident, are to be met with, scattered up and down the village of Garray, and its environs.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the revolution which Mr. Davy's late important experiments on the alkalis will probably effect in the science of chemistry, may we not also regard them as an introduction to a greater change in the world of fashion? For the power of his galvanic troughs appears so wonderful, that we must not despair of his decomposing even the protoxide of carbon; or in other words, we may expect that he will be able to make diamonds. Yet probably at most he could only succeed in forming diamond *dust*, as the diamonds at present so much in request are *crystallized* carbon.

If this supposition be deemed visionary, I hope the following will meet with a kinder reception. Is it not likely that the alkaline base possesses great power over the animal frame? Might it not supersede the use of mercury in venereal cases? Indeed it appears to me, that mercury owes its influence to the great similarity, which it bears to this substance, existing as a component part of the soda in the semen. Neither is it rash to affirm that this metallic base might probably be administered with success in the gravel, &c. where soap is frequently found to be beneficial.

Your's, &c.

E. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of PRESBYTERIAN DISSENTERS at HINCKLEY; with a LIST of MINISTERS, from their COMMENCEMENT to the PRESENT PERIOD, 1808.

HENRY WATTS, of Sidney college, Cambridge, took his degree of M.A. in 1651; was presented to the rectory of Swepston, in the county of Leicester, by the parliamentary committee of sequestrators, on their dispossessing the Rev. Francis Standish from that living, who with his wife and children were turned out of the parsonage house, and was reduced to great straits. He died before the restoration. Mr. Watts, it appears, was not in possession of a permanent situation; for in 1662, he was ejected from Swepston, having several children, and removed to Weddington, a little village in Warwickshire, where he lived about twenty years; and at length removed from thence to Barwell, in Leicestershire. A legal toleration being granted to the dissenters, he, at the request of many inhabitants, preached publicly at the neighbouring market-town of

of Hinckley, on the Sunday in the afternoon; and was well pleased with the opportunity of exercising his ministry. He had many hearers, to whom he constantly preached. He settled a serious congregation of christians, among whom he bestowed his labours without any acknowledgment from them, except a few inconsiderable presents, and continued to preside over them till he was removed by death, February 2, 1690, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was buried in the church at Barwell, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Paget, rector of that parish, who gave a very excellent character of him; mentioning amongst other things, "his obliging temper and gentlemanly behaviour; his great friendliness, and usefulness in reconciling differences, to the saving great expences in law; his exemplariness in relative duties, and particularly in the management of his family, which was attended with a remarkable blessing from Heaven; his great moderation and charity, which recommended him to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who treated him with great respect; signifying withal, that he was such a religious, conscientious, useful person, that not only his numerous family, but the public also, had a great loss by his decease." Many wondered at his nonconformity, considering his increasing family; but that was not the least temptation to him, to act contrary to the dictates of his own conscience, though he had good preferment in the church offered him. He trusted Providence; and God remarkably blessed and prospered him. Ten of his thirteen children lived to be men and women, whom he educated in a manner consistent with his character, and comfortably provided for their subsistence in the world.

Mr. Watts, was the first regular presbyterian minister at Hinckley. His successor was Mr. John Sowthall, who died December the 9th, 1705, aged thirty-eight years, and was buried on the 12th of December, in the south-aisle of Hinckley church; and his wife Mrs. Anne Sowthall, departed this life February 4th, 1709, aged forty.

The next in succession was Mr. William Bilby in 1706, who continued with them till January, 1722; and as this was before the building of the present meeting-house, their assembly was at that time held in a part of the minister's dwelling-house.

The next in order was the Rev. John

Jennings, M.A. who was a gentleman of great learning, piety, and usefulness. He first succeeded his father in the care of his dissenting congregation at Kibworth, where he also opened an academy for training up young men to the ministry; a work for which he was exceedingly well qualified. In March, 1722, Mr. Jennings left Kibworth, and removed to Hinckley, where he continued to preside over his academy, and was pastor of the congregation till his death; for, taking an occasional journey to London, in June, 1723, he caught the small-pox, and died on his return to Hinckley, July 8th, 1723. The presbyterian or old meeting-house, which is a large and good building, was built in 1722, under the auspices of Mr. Jennings, and, which is different from what is observable in other erections of the same kind, there are, as it were, behind the pulpit, and to the right and left of it, two small galleries, or rather boxes, not unlike those of a playhouse, which were purposely designed for his pupils, who subscribed five pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence towards the building. In 1723, Mr. Jennings published *Two Discourses: the first, Of Preaching Christ; the second, Of particular and experimental preaching; with a preface by the Rev. Mr. Isaac Watts.* These Discourses are said to have been so highly thought of at the time as to have been recommended by two bishops at their visitations of their clergy, and translated also into the German language by the order of the divinity professor at Halle, in Saxony; as well as to be printed a second time in 1736. Mr. Jennings published also, *A Genealogical Table of the Kings of England, for the space of nine hundred years.* His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Norris, of Welford, from John V. 35. "He was a burning and a shining light: and ye were willing for a season to rejoice in his light;" words, which were thought to have a striking propriety in them when applied both to him and his people. Among Mr. Jennings's pupils were several young men, who afterwards distinguished themselves for their learning and usefulness; who did honour to their tutor, and were an ornament to the dissenting ministry. —Dr. Philip Doddridge was one of them, who succeeded Mr. Jennings in the direction of the academy, and always spoke of his tutor with the highest respect and veneration. The first sermon Mr. Doddridge ever preached, was at Hinckley on the 22d of July, 1722. Mr. Jennings.

Jennings had, sometime before his death, given it as his judgment, that he thought Mr. Doddridge the most likely of any of his pupils, to pursue the schemes which he had formed. Accordingly after the death of his tutor, he consulted several of his friends, particularly Drs. Watts and Clarke, who earnestly pressed him to the undertaking. He re-opened the academy at Harborough, at Midsummer, 1729, and towards the latter end of the same year, removed to Northampton. There he resided for near two and twenty years; with what reputation and success, both as a minister and a tutor, the world has long been informed. Dr. Doddridge died at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, October 26, 1751, aged fifty. After his death, the academy was removed from Northampton to Daventry, and placed under the care of the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Caleb Ashworth, who died July 18, 1775, aged fifty-three. Dr. Doddridge always continued a great veneration for his Leicestershire friends, amongst whom his ministry was opened, which is fully evinced in the dedication to his *Sermons to Young Persons*, which were published in December, 1734, when his young friends at Hinckley are particularly mentioned.

Mr. Jennings was succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. Mr. Robert Dawson, who settled amongst them in 1725, and continued there for more than twenty-five years. In his time, about the year 1727, was built by subscription the gallery, and the meeting-house underwent a thorough repair also by subscription in 1740. Mr. Dawson died June 20th, 1751, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and was buried June the 22d, under the altar-tomb in the meeting-yard, at Hinckley. "He was a person of strong and elevated genius, was richly improved with ancient literature: well he loved and knew the sciences, yet better loved and knew the gospel; tempering his zeal for truth with meekness and charity. His private character was unspotted, his social virtues ornamental and attractive, his piety solid and sublime. He, as a friend, was steady, wise, sincere; as a christian, adorned the doctrines of Christ; as a minister, resembled his great Master, whom he served many years with acceptance and success: and was much lamented when suddenly removed from his usefulness on earth to his reward in Heaven."

Mr. Dawson was followed in 1755, by Mr. Nathaniel White, who married a

sister of William Hurst, esq. of Hinckley, high-sheriff for Leicestershire in 1778. Mr. White, (who was born in London, and educated first under Dr. Doddridge, at Northampton, and afterwards at Daventry under Caleb Ashworth), continued at Hinckley till the death of King George II. in 1760, on which occasion he preached and published a sermon, and afterwards went to Leeds; whence, on the death of Dr. Chandler, in 1766, he was called to assist as joint pastor to Dr. Amory, in the congregation of protestant dissenters at the Old Jewry; and on the death of Dr. Amory in 1774, was chosen sole pastor. Mr. White published a sermon for the charity-school, Gravel-lane, Southwark; and a third in 1771, preached at the Old Jewry, October 27, that year, on the affecting deaths of Mrs. Poole, her two sons and daughter, who all died in the space of five days, of an inflammatory sore throat; and in 1774, his address at the grave of Dr. Amory, subjoined to his funeral sermon by Dr. Flexman. He also published a "Charge" at the ordination of his friend Mr. John Prior Estlin, at Bristol, who was born at Hinckley, April 9, 1747. Mr. White died at Islington, March 3, 1783. His widow, Mrs. White, is still living at her native place.

On Mr. White leaving Hinckley, he was succeeded in the ministry in 1765, by Mr. Thomas Porter, who married Jane, daughter of William Boys, esq. lieutenant-governor of the royal hospital, in Greenwich. She died and was buried in the meeting-house, at Hinckley. Mr. Porter left the congregation in 1772.

And the next in succession, was Mr. John Philipps, who came in the same year, a young man of promising attainments, as a dissenting minister to Hinckley; but possessing a mind too active for such an obscure life, he declined that profession in 1778, for a more lucrative one—the law. In this gentleman, an observation frequently made, is fully exemplified; that abilities and industry, however employed, seldom fail of success. Having entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, and passed the usual routine of education, with more than common attention; he was called to the bar, where he practised with success. The period was not then arrived for the exercise of those talents which afterwards shone so conspicuously; Mr. Fox's memorable scrutiny on the Westminster election called them forth. He was retained as counsel on the occasion, and acquitted

acquitted himself with much honour. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the election-laws, every candidate was anxious to have the advantage of his abilities. He afterwards retired to the country for the study of agriculture. To a theoretical knowledge he united a practical, and it was always attended with the most beneficial effects. As a companion, he was courted by all, possessing an uncommon fund of anecdote and the politest manners. His knowledge was as extensive as his mind was enlightened; and nothing was designed by him but his perseverance and resolution carried into effect. Family he had none, but he was the common parent of mankind, and always relieved their wants with cheerfulness. John Philipps, esq. barrister at law, died at Carmarthen, July 19, 1803, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He published an octavo volume of Cases of controverted Elections, 1780.

On Mr. Philipps leaving Hinckley, he was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Thomas Burkitt, who continued there but a few years, and kept a boarding-school for young ladies, and now resides at Kennelworth, as the pastor of a dissenting congregation there. Afterwards came Mr. William Severn, in 1783, an able and popular preacher, who removed to Norwich, and afterwards went to Kidderminster, but at present lives at Hull. Mr. Severn, is the author of, "A Vindication of the Unitarians." Published in November, 1806. And their teacher since has been the worthy Rev. Mr. John Lane, who came to Hinckley, as minister of the congregation, in 1796, and several years kept a boarding-school for young gentlemen; but preached his last sermon preparative to his removal to Kidderminster, on the 29th. of November, 1807, from Romans, chap. x. ver. 1. "Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for Israel is, that they might be saved;" which was a most excellent and interesting discourse, calculated to improve the minds of his hearers, and impress them with the important duties of religion, and concluded with his earnest prayer for their earthly and eternal welfare.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On JUSTICE and HUMANITY to BRUTE ANIMALS.

(Concluded from p. 542, vol. 24.)

THERE were Bethlem Gabors in all countries, and they have left a very extensive posterity, but it is not my business to make them any reproaches, for a

reason which I am not quite imprudent enough to assign. Yet it is absolutely necessary to remember and describe them, in order to enter radically and earnestly into a question of this kind. Their numbers may be diminished, but they can never become extinct, and their passiveness and sufferance only can be counted upon. To recur to the first intention of rendering justice, in which compassion is necessarily included, to brutes as well as men, the first and grand step, as has been said, must be taken by the civil government. It is matter of right or it is nothing, and besides the law will hold out a great and venerable example. On this foundation, and on the examples and discriminating precepts of the actively virtuous, must be reared the general and habitual practice of shewing justice and mercy to beasts. Nothing of this desirable kind however can be hoped whilst a bull is chained to the stake and baited by act of parliament!—at Windsor, under the eye of the first magistrate, and for the edification of the youth of the first school in the country.

The Windsor and Eton examples point forcibly to two most material branches of our subject, namely discrimination and the education of youth. As to the first, to witness the voluntary combat of dog and bull, those natural enemies, or were they not natural enemies, would not, that I am apprized, merit the stigma of barbarity, which consists entirely in the force used, the staking down, and the tortures inflicted on the miserable captive, oft-times to irritate and subdue a naturally meek and mild disposition, and total disinclination to cruelty and combat. We have heard much of the ability and skilful tactics of the game bull, and even his fondness for the enchanting pastime of being bound to the ring and baited! So we have of the happiness, contentment, and mirth of slaves and prisoners for debt. To proceed to the second—the defective education of children far surpasses or rather swallows up all other causes of inhumanity. There are certain principles with which it is held so absolutely necessary to replenish the infant mind and memory, that room can be found in few minds for principles, at least precepts, of a minor consequence indeed, one of which is the moral obligation of justice. And granting that children or adults are taught principles of justice in a general way, whoever dreams of applying them, pointedly, and discriminatively, to brutes; in respect to which, it is held sufficient to repeat, "A just man is merciful to his beast,"

beast; with a little intelligence or meaning, as the utmost latitude of convenience can require. Children are even invariably bred up to, and encouraged in deeds of flagrant cruelty to animals, from the outraged feelings of which they instinctively, as well as by example, expect to derive sensations of pleasure and delight; and the association of the horse and the whip produces in the minds not in infants only, the simple conviction, that *the horse was made to be whipped, and the whip was made for the horse*, which species of logic, the natural growth of the minds of coachmen, grooms, of the masters and mistresses, and the young gentlemen and ladies, is seldom or ever burdened with such unnecessary adjuncts, as whether the horse has merited the whip, or whether the inflictor of the punishment hath any judgement at all in that matter. But practical justice and compassion towards beasts, neither have, nor ever had a place over the whole earth, barbaric or civilized: interest is deemed all in all; when that requires they should be flayed or dissected alive, they are so served. Nor can often, even genius, talents, and learning, discern ought of wrong in this, on which perhaps the customary moral had prevented them even from bestowing a thought, until awakened from their mental slumber to irksome and painful light, by the lucubrations of some sentimental rhapsodist, who thence earned their most hearty contempt. When the tuneful ancient taught that a young bullock must be tortured to death, in order to generate bees, his idea extended not beyond the profit and the honey; the principle of justice could scarcely enter into his recollection, for what man in his wits could think of yoking together bulls and justice? Neither the *Gauderios* of Buenos Ayres, nor the Abyssinians, it is probable, annex the idea of cruelty to cutting the flesh from the living bodies of animals; they act implicitly from custom, between which and reflection there is always a veil fixed. But what are we to think of our countryman Bruce, the polite, the learned, the philosopher, the theologian, who could attempt to entertain his reader facetiously with a relation of that horrible, most horrible fact? Or of a certain lady traveller, who could crack her jokes on slavery, and the whining sentimentalists on that dreadful subject; or of her reviewer, who could with equal humour decide, that she had a clear right to her joke? Why, their hearts were so naturally hard and impenetrable, that even the soundest education could never

have rendered them actively compassionate. I disallow and abhor all punishments which have revenge for their object: their futility is equal to their cruelty; but when I first read Bruce's book, that malice so natural to the heart of man arose spontaneously in mine, and I could not avoid wishing him under the hands of a cannibal, who would have moderately contented himself with a steak of half a pound only. And at last such a retaliative stroke might have produced smart to the body, without a sense of conviction to the mind of Bruce. Not improbably, so soon as he should have become convalescent, he would have begun to ratiocinate straight forward, that he was not an ox.

The above sentiments bring to my recollection, that which I apprehend to be one of the very few errors, in Mr. Godwin's *Enquirer*, a work of a superior stamp, and certainly among the best which the modern press has produced. The author seems to me, to give too great a latitude to his arguments, in opposition to innate ideas, and perhaps to follow authority with too little reserve. I conceive that experience has totally swept away all doubt of innate properties, both of body and mind. Precisely the same place, air, education, food and habits, will, and do often produce dispositions in associated individuals, human or brute, totally dissimilar. Two children shall be trained up equally and together, and the maturity of the one shall produce the feelings of an angel, that of the other the obduracy of Belzebub. I speak of what I have seen. I have known two colts bred in the same paddock, and trained in the same stable; the one has proved, through life, full of the milk of animal kindness, the other under the perpetual influence of the demon of viciousness, a sincere proof of which he actually gave, by tearing out the entrails of one of his attendants. Examples of similar tendency are too numerous to be treated as exceptions to general rules, if we may not be allowed to call the contrary the side of exceptions. It is referred to philosophers who have leisure, to decide which is the rule and which the exception. One more of the *incuria* of Mr. Godwin. In the aforesaid work, making mightily light of the talent of writing, he seems to refer even the highest excellence of the art to study, assiduity, and perseverance. Who would not spend his days cheerfully in study, with assiduity and perseverance, in order to be enabled to write like Godwin!

It is to the law, then, in the first instance, and to an improved system of education, in which the principles of justice shall be more specifically and practically applied, and with an especial regard to the care of brute animals; and to the establishment of general and fashionable habitudes of compassion, that we are to look for the completion of that more humanized system of morals, to which we aspire. If the real friends of humanity in this country be sufficiently numerous, and would be sufficiently active, their gradual influence with the great body of the people cannot be doubted, on a question which must surely be held congenial with the general English feeling: and more especially certain would the success be, should their endeavours be grounded on the dicta of rational nature and practical use; neither vitiated by hypocritical moderation, nor rendered futile by attempts at a millenarian perfectibility, which involves nothing but absurdity, impossibility, and nonsense.

Your Dover Correspondent, 'A Constant Reader,' (vol. xxii. p. 344,) proves himself a true friend to practical humanity, by the well-founded complaint he has instituted in your Court of Conscience, against the useless cruelties inflicted upon impounded animals, which, by a stupid and usual mistake, are punished, often with a rigour unto death, for the misdemeanours of their owners. Thus a gentleman being offended by another on horseback, will, by way of revenging himself, inflict a dreadful wound on the offender's horse—(*actual facts*)—and a blackguard, having received an injury or affront from the proprietor of a horse, will take his revenge on the proprietor by tearing from the roots the tongue of the horse, or leaving him in the field houghed and hamstrung, according to ancient example! The instances of the sheep and horse, adduced by 'A Constant Reader,' are too common; and amongst divers similar, I recollect one, many years since, of a poor ass, which would literally have perished by famine, but for the locks of hay carried daily to the pound, for more than a week, by myself and another boy. Were a particular statute necessary in this case, I can only say, that we have many statutes the objects of which are of less worth; but nothing farther is needful than a moderate sense of humanity in the officers of a parish about to erect or repair a pound, which will prompt their recollection, that in every such receptacleashed to shelter the poor prisoners from

MONTHLY MAG., No. 167.

the rigours of the weather, is absolutely necessary, together with regular food. The animal to be sold in time, to repay their expence.

If I understand Mr. Goodman aright (vol. xxii. p. 353,) the defect to which he alludes in cows and sheep, of 'certain fibres growing from the lungs to the sides of those animals,' is the common case of the lungs being found in a state of adhesion to the *pleura*, or tegument of the chest. It is a symptom of various diseases, generally of the consumptive class; and Mr. G.'s supposition, that it more frequently happens in young animals, is well founded. The animal in which this adhesion may be suspected to have taken place, had better be immediately slaughtered, since they seldom thrive afterwards; or if they do amend, it is usually in a degree too slow to repay the expence of their maintenance. The Jews, I believe, in ancient times, pronounced every beast unclean in which there appeared any signs of disease:—not so the modern Jew butchers of Whitechapel, who, I have reason to think, never reject an animal which they have purchased, for such a trifle as the adhesion of the lights. I have attended to the opening some scores of carcasses in which this defect has been found, but without discovering, from want of sufficient attention, probably, those fibres spoken of by Mr. Goodman. I return him thanks for the information.

On the *horse-chestnut tree*, the information given by Ellis, of Gaddesden, an original and generally excellent practical writer on husbandry, is totally defective. Many trials were made in consequence of his recommendation, of the horse-chestnut with hogs; but without the smallest success. The nuts seem destitute of nutriment, and, when swelled with water, inflate and disagree with all animals. Were they of any utility as cattle-food, probably the best mode of preparation would be to kiln-dry, or bake them, after being sodden. Horses are said to be fed with them in Turkey; but they are said to gripe and disagree with those few horses which have been brought to taste them in this country. The whole use of this tree is for ornament, and for the beauty of its flowers; but wherever it is grown, this loss ensues, that a sweet-chestnut, one of the most valuable of timber-trees, might have been produced in its room.

I fear Mr. Lofft's two methods of killing eels will fail in utility, the one being attended with too much trouble, the other scarcely effectual. The certain way to

E

deprive

deprive them instantly of life and feeling, is that which will have a similar effect upon the whole animal creation, namely, to divide the spinal marrow. This may be effected in the eel by a deep wound made just behind the head, or, as we should say, in the nape of the neck. Doubtless the eel may move after this, as a convulsive motion of the muscles will remain in a decapitated body; but a separation of the marrow from the brain is supposed to destroy all sense of pain, and is the most deadly wound which can be inflicted; and, as an Irish fishman lately said in my hearing, if an eel chuses to live after such a body-blow as that, he may e'en take his own choice, and by Jasus, nobody can help it! Other fish may be put to rest in a similar way, or by thrusting an awl, or any pointed instrument, through the brain.

This topic naturally extends to other animals. Great pains have been taken to introduce the Continental mode of killing oxen, by dividing the spinal marrow, and it is most easy and effectual; but the obstinate attachment of butchers to knock-down arguments seems unconquerable. These fellows plead that they can fell an ox at a blow: but the writer of this has been the reluctant and miserable witness of a wretched animal, the tamest possible, receiving a score blows, and yet bursting his bonds, and escaping his savage executioners. It afterwards took several blows to bring this tortured victim to the ground. It was dreadful to observe the terrified feelings of the poor beast in his apprehensive eyes! yet the whole scene afforded high pleasurable gratification to the beasts in human shape which surrounded him. As butchers will not relinquish this cruel practice, they ought to be provided with leathern wipers, or blinds, to hang over the eyes of the beast, by which he would be prevented from seeing and expecting the fatal stroke, and a penalty ought to be imposed on a neglect of their use. The beadle of the market might regulate the killing of eels.

To extend this to two other objects—cats and dogs generally suffer unnecessary outrages on their feelings, in the necessary, often merciful step, of depriving them of life. From their activity and their claws, it is, indeed, no easy thing to kill a cat, from which cause we may date great part of their sufferings. I remember a lady at Brentford, who was weary of her cat for some trifling reason, and desired John to get rid of it. The

unfeeling rascal was seen holding the forsaken animal up by the tail, to drop into the jaws of four or five hunting-dogs, by which, after a conflict of considerable length, to use the expression of my informant, 'its quivering heart and bowels were torn out!' A late author has, indeed ignorantly, repeated the nonsense of Buffon, about the *selfish* and bad qualities of the cat; and such groundless notions have ever exposed those useful domestics to the most barbarous usage and neglect. The easiest way to send an unfortunate and useless cat to its place of rest, is to tie it up in a bag, stun it with an effectual blow upon the head, and then commit the bag to a pail of water, holding the bag pressed down with a mop or broom. Few struggles will ensue. In hanging a dog, most painful and disgusting as usually practised, a handkerchief or bandage should be made fast upon his eyes, and a decisive blow laid upon his head, previously to his being drawn up. Let none think slightly of reducing the mass of suffering, whether of men or beasts; but whoever is so disposed, is welcome to find a parody for Swift's well-known rule, that "a clean man is a man of nasty ideas."

In the important affair of *fleas*, I can promise W. J. J. redress with the utmost confidence. If he will take the pains to turn over the noble historian, Lord Clarendon, he will find, in a certain page, but I cannot say which, that in a certain conversation held between that noble lord and the Earl of Essex, the earl remarked on a somewhat different occasion, that "stone-dead hath no fellow." *Sat verbum*. And I assure W. J. J., on I know not how many years' experience, that there is no remedy for the plague of fleas, but in totally destroying them, a thing to be accomplished by attention and perseverance. Nothing can withstand the possibility and practice of eradication. The marks of fleas upon the necks of the children of property, too often visible, are most scandalous tokens of a defect of cleanliness and economy in the nursery. Ablutions and cleanliness are the first steps, the next diurnal measures of extermination, whilst a single flea is left, supposing even the hunt to continue ten years. In March and September this species of game, to destroy which requires no licence, is said to be most plentiful. The hunters should well beat those convenient coverts, the blankets. Washing the floors and walls of the rooms with lime-water, is said to be
a good

a good auxiliary practice. If a person be obliged to sleep in a strange bed, and apprehends that his rest may be disturbed by fleas or bugs, it is probable that a bag of camphor worn in his bosom may be more effectual than it was in the bosom of Mrs. Lee. As to a remedy for the tumour occasioned by the bite of a bug or flea, should any be thought necessary, I would recommend camphorated spirit and distilled vinegar, equal parts. British fleas, it is true, are not animals of that magnitude and consequence which they are in Russia, where in the summer season they animate, in myriads, the dust of the high roads, and are of such a goodly stature, that a traveller, may *en passant*, view all their parts, and even their occupations and diversions; yet the former are troublesome enough, and they who will not be at the pains to destroy, may enjoy.

I am, Sir, one who has ever desired to be, to the utmost of his extremely limited power,

A FRIEND TO THE FRIENDLESS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
As a part of your Magazine has been devoted to the admission of classical subjects, I have been induced to send you a literal translation of Virgil's Description of the Shield of Æneas. It may be doubted, whether any part of the Æneid displays greater descriptive ability, or a more insinuating address, than this beautiful episode. The compliment to Augustus is not so laboured and artificial as that prefixed to the third book of the Georgics, which has met with such warm approbation from the late learned Bishop of Worcester. And with respect to the powers of description exhibited throughout the whole, I know of no part of the Æneid in which so much is effected in so small a space. As the Poet is describing a piece of exquisite art and workmanship, so we may observe that all the circumstances selected are of a *picturesque* character, and such as would be the leading ideas of a painter who attempted the same subject. If we compare it with Tasso's description of a shield presented to Rinaldo by the hermit, we are enabled instantly to estimate the difficulty of such episodes, and to perceive the great superiority of Virgil's genius. I will not now detain the reader by any further observations; though at a future period I may perhaps enter fully on a survey of the comparative merits of

all the descriptions of a similar nature, in Homer, Hesiod, Nonnus, Statius, Silius Italicus, Tasso, Ariosto, and Fenelon.

THE SHIELD OF ÆNEAS.

Virg. Æn. l. 8, l. 608.

" Veil'd in a silv'ry cloud, the Cyprian queen
Glides down to earth. Her godlike son, retir'd
In some lone vale, and near a shaded stream,
She from afar beheld, and meeting hail'd.
Lo! here, my son, the promis'd gifts I bring
Wrought by my consorts' art. Fear not with these
Fierce Turnus or the proud Laurentian host
To challenge to the fight." She said, and clasp'd
The hero to her breast. The glitt'ring arms
Dispos'd beneath a fronting oak, with joy
Æneas views the gift divine, and scans
With curious eye each well-constructed part.
Nor thus content to gaze, the crested helm,
Which flam'd aloft, he handles and reviews;
Lifts the destructive sword, and brazen mail,
Which, like the azure cloud, that glows from far,
Ting'd by the sun's last rays, shone red as blood;
Nor less the plated greaves, and iron spear,
And shield, that things ineffable display'd.

Here the prophetic artist, skill'd in times
As yet untold the Hesperian story grav'd.
There the long race of young Iulus' blood,
And all their wars in order grac'd the shield.

In Mars' green cave the parent wolf was seen
To lick the fearless babes. They at her teat
Lay sportive! while, with neck stretch'd back,
the dam

Alternate fondles each; and with her tongue
Fashions their pliant limbs. Near these was Rome,

And from the crowded Circus rudely torn
The Sabine maids, whose wrongs once more
to arms

Rouse the stern Cures, and their ancient king.

At length, their rage appeas'd, at Jove's high shrine

The well-arm'd monarchs stood. In either hand

A fed'ral goblet shone. The victim slain
Confirm'd the plighted league. Not far remov'd,

Impetuous chariots piecemeal dragg'd the corse

Of perjur'd Metius, whose torn limbs bedew
The forest brambles, that 'neath Tullus' car
Irrigous blush, and drop with human gore.

There

There banish'd Tarquin's cause the Tuscan
 king
 Espousing laid distressful siege to Rome.
 To arms her gen'rous sons indignant rush
 In freedom's holy cause. The artist God
 Well had the prince's rage, and threat'ning
 mien
 Pourtray'd; while Cocles dares the bridge de-
 stroy,
 And liberated Clelia tempts the stream.
 Manlius aloft, the Capitol his care,
 Stood near Jove's temple; last resort of
 Rome.
 Here from the gilded porch the silver bird
 Proclaim'd aloud the Gauls' obscure ap-
 proach.
 They climbing silent up the thorny pass
 Had reach'd the brow, befriended by the
 night,
 And now the conquer'd fortress seemed their
 own.
 Their saffron hair, and garments strip'd with
 gold,
 The shield display'd. Around their milk-
 white necks
 The golden necklace hung. Marching secure
 Behind an ample shield, an Alpine spear
 Proudly they brandish high in either hand.

Hard bye, the dancing Salii seem'd to
 move
 And naked priests of Pan, with Flamens
 grave,
 Whose heads a fleece begirds, and on whose
 arms
 Th' ancillia shone, from realms immortal
 dropt.
 Thro' the throng'd streets the modest matrons
 pass'd,
 And in soft cars their pomp mysterious held.
 Far hence remov'd, th' infernal regions gap'd,
 The seats profound of Tartarus' God. Here
 crimes
 Aveng'd in hell the wondrous shield ex-
 pos'd.
 And Catiline, from nodding cliff on high
 Suspended, felt the ruthless Furies' ire.
 Apart the just possess'd their peaceful seat,
 While Cato gave the blest assembly law.

The sea with golden surface raging wide
 Lifted its hoary billows near: and round
 The dolphins silv'ry hordes with sweepy
 tails
 Skim o'er the liquid plain, or cleave the flood.
 In centre of the shield the brazen fleets
 Were seen in battle near the Actian point:
 There might the eye regard with dread array
 Leucate glowing, and the golden waves
 Refulgent heave their troubled heads in air:
 And Caesar, on the crowded poop sublime,
 (While senate, people, gods attend his
 course,)
 Leading his country to the fight; his brows
 August beam sacred fires; whilst o'er his
 head
 The Julian star its happy influence pours.

There, favor'd by the winds, and heav'n be-
 nign,
 Agrippa fiercely braves th' embattled foe;
 The warrior's temples shone with naval
 crown,
 Illustrious mark of glory won in fight.
 Next with barbarian troops, and motley
 arms,
 Victorious Anthony embodied brings
 The Eastern world, and all the distant
 tribes
 Of Egypt, Asia, and the farthest tracks
 Of Bactrian hills; and with them, (shame of
 Rome!)
 His Pharian bride.—The fleets contending
 meet,
 Beneath the plying oars, and clashing beaks.
 The chafing billows foam. So huge their
 bulk,
 To fancy's eye it seem'd uprooted swam
 Th' enormous Cyclades; or conflict dire
 Mountains with mountains wag'd—so violent
 The frequent shocks of tower'd ships, and
 men!
 Around the blaze of tow, and hiss of darts
 Incessant spread. With recent gore dis-
 tain'd,
 The wide domains of frightened Neptune blush,
 Amid these horrid scenes, with timbrels
 loud
 The queen excites her drooping host to arms,
 Unconscious of the asps, that hiss behind.—
 Anubis and ten thousand monster-gods
 With Neptune, Pallas, and the Cyprian
 queen,
 Wage war impetuous. 'Midst the fight di-
 vine,
 Enraged Mars in beaming armour raves,
 And Furies fell, dire ministers of woe,
 And frantic Discord in her tatter'd robe,
 And wild Bellona with her blood-stain'd
 scourge.
 This Actian Phœbus saw, and from the sky
 Bent his unerring bow, dispensing death.
 In panic haste th' Egyptian bands appal'd,
 With frightened Arab, and Sabæan, flee.
 The queen herself with sails unfuri'd was
 seen
 To ask the passing Zephyr's friendly aid;
 And as they blew, she gave the silken cord.
 Her, 'mid the slaughter, pale from conscious
 grief
 Of life's sad period, borne by troubled waves,
 And Iapygian blasts, the artist drew.
 While the swoln Nile, mourning her van-
 quish'd sons,
 Receives them in her bosom, and unfolds
 Her azure mantle to the flying host,
 That seek retreat in all her streams profound.
 Meantime, great Caesar to his country's gods
 Three hundred fanes, thro' Rome's immense
 extent,
 Rears grateful in successive triumphs borne
 Her crowded walls around, whilst loud ap-
 plause,
 And festive joys, thro' all her streets resound.
 Matrons

Matrons in crowds the many temples throng:
And at each altar smokes the victim steer.
He, in bright Phœbus' marble porch enthron'd.

Reviews the various spoils, and now adjusts
To lofty columns. In successive ranks
The subject nations follow in the rear,
Their language as their arms, and chequer'd dress

Dissimilar. Here might the Nomades
Be trac'd, and Africans with zone unbound;
There the fierce Lelegæ, and quiver'd train
Of dread Geloni, with the Carian band.—
With waves unruffled old Euphrates roll'd,
His surface now less rude. From clime remote

The Morini were seen, and western Rhine
With double horn. The Caspian Dahæ there,
And headlong waves of swift Araxes, stay'd
By no obstructive bridge, had Vulcan grav'd.

Such scenes the heavenly shield display'd,
whose work

The wond'ring hero scans, nor can divine
The strange intent of all his mother's gift
Mysterious bears; but views with secret joy,
And lifts unconscious on his nervous arm
The wide renown and distant fate of Rome.

A. B. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE. — No. XIV.

DIDACTIC POETRY.

THE epic and the drama are considered the two highest kinds of poetical writing. But as the drama involves so many important points, and includes so many authors of such various and different merit, we are induced to postpone that branch of our undertaking till we have dismissed our review of the minor classes of the ancient poets. There is, besides, so much analogy between epic and didactic poetry, in the length and character of the poems included under those heads, that the one seemed necessarily destined to follow the other. Under the present head, we shall place the mythological or philosophical poems of Hesiod, Lucretius, Ovid, Virgil, and Manilius. But, according to the plan we have announced, we premise a few observations on the particular description of poetry to which these authors belong.

We have said that an epic poem is the recital of some illustrious enterprize, in a poetical form; the end which it proposes is to extend our ideas of human perfection, and excite our admiration, by a representation of heroic deeds and virtuous characters. It is the humbler, though not less useful, design of didactic poetry,

to convey knowledge and instruction, under the pleasing garb of poetry. In substance it does not differ from any philosophical, moral, or critical treatise in prose. Its next aim is to please, and, if possible, to interest; but as its professed aim is to instruct, there have arisen some critics who have refused to denominate as poetry what they consider only a string of useful precepts, harmoniously conveyed in verse. It is, they say, destitute of fiction, and fiction is essential to poetry. It may, however, be questioned if fiction be of the essence of poetry. Poetry is the art of painting to the imagination. It either represents sensible objects, or it delineates the affections and passions of the soul; or it contains certain abstract ideas, to which it gives a form and colouring. In the latter instance only can poetry be said to feign; in the others, it imitates rather than creates. This position, which appears to us incontestible, once established, it follows that every discourse in verse is a poem. Whether the poet chuse some instructive subject, and treat it regularly and in form, or, without intending a great or regular work, he only inveigh against particular vices, or make observations on human life and characters, as in satires and epistles, they are all equally poems. A didactic poem, in particular, when its design is understood and properly fulfilled, is a series of precepts illustrated and exemplified by pictures drawn from nature. The fiction is in the *style*, and not in the subject. Coldness and insipidity would be the inevitable defects of a poem formed without these essential ornaments. Nothing can be more insufferable than a subject, however sublime in itself, if it be treated by a feeble and languid versifier, who chills whatever he touches, and substitutes wit for genius, and argument for sensibility. The truth is, that there are few descriptions of poetry more susceptible of embellishments than this. By the charm of easy versification and harmonious numbers, instruction is rendered more pleasing; the descriptions, episodes, and other ornaments, which it is allowed to intermingle with its subject, detain and engage the fancy. It is, in short, a field in which the genius, the learning, and the judgment of the poet, may be displayed to the greatest advantage.

The first rule of a didactic poem is, that its subject should be solid and interesting. Its fundamental merit consists in sound thought, just principles, clear and apt illustrations. It is therefore always painful

painful to see, in the poem of Lucretius, and in the Essay on Man, of Pope, so much beautiful poetry employed in developing the bad system of Epicurus, and the optimism of Leibnitz. These poets, it is true, possessed a merit, independent of the chimeras of philosophy. The one has successfully combated the superstition of his age, the other has sounded the human heart, and has consecrated some essential truths in the most harmonious verse. At the same time that the poet must instruct, he should enliven his instructions by the introduction of such figures and circumstances as may amuse the imagination, conceal the aridity of his subject, and embellish it with poetical colouring. Virgil, in his Georgics, is undoubtedly the most perfect model of this kind. More modest than Lucretius in his choice of a subject, he chose to instruct the agriculturist; but while he gives lessons to the labourer, he has ennobled agriculture itself, and has raised to that most useful of all human knowledge the most splendid monument that poetry could bestow. He has the art of raising and beautifying the most trivial circumstance in rural life, and of dignifying the most humble occupation. He has conquered the obvious difficulties of his design by the force, the elegance, and the graces of his style; he has painted to the imagination, with all the truth of nature, apparently the most trifling details; he has given interest to the formation of a furrow, and the construction of a plough. When he wishes to say that the labours of the country should begin in spring, he thus expresses himself:—

Vere novo, gelidus canis cum montibus humor
Liquitur, et Zephyro putris se gleba resolvit;
Depresso incipiat jam tum mihi taurus aratro
Ingemere & sulco attritus splendescere vomer.
Lib. I. l. 43.

Instead of telling his husbandman, in plain language, that his crops will fail through bad management, his language is,

Heu, magnum alterius frustra spectabis acervum;
Concussaue famem in sylvis solabere quercu.
Lib. I. l. 158.

Instead of ordering him to water his grounds, he presents us with a beautiful landscape:—

Ecce supercilio clivosi tramitis undam
Elicit: illa cadens, raucum per lævia murmur
Saxa ciet—scatebrisque arentia temperat arva.
Lib. I. l. 108.

Hesiod had gone before him in this pleasing species of poetry, but the slightest examination will convince us how much superior Virgil is to the Greek. Hesiod was more an agriculturist than a poet. Intent on giving the most wholesome instructions, he rarely pleases his readers. His rules of husbandry, however judicious and exact, are never varied by beauty or variety of digressions. His descriptions are natural; but there is too much confusion in his precepts, which are always loaded with details too minute, and images often puerile and inconsistent. Virgil has embraced only the first principles of agriculture, as a science; but when he descends to the minutiae of his subject, which is rarely the case, he has proved that poetry, inspired by genius, and corrected by judgment, can equally adorn the shears of the cultivator, and the sword of the conqueror. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of his plan, he has embellished his poem with the most sagacious observations, the most pleasing descriptions, and the most enchanting episodes. The necessity of these occasional transitions, to avoid the tardiness of a long and serious poem, has been acknowledged and complied with by all the poets who have since imitated Virgil; such as Vanière, Rapin, Thomson, and Delille.

The very common observation, “that there is no rule without an exception,” is peculiarly applicable to poetry. It is therefore almost superfluous to add, that there is a wide difference between barren insipidity, and unnecessary profusion. Though didactic poetry is in a high degree susceptible of embellishment, it demands more than any other the most exact medium between the two extremes. Much undoubtedly depends upon the subject. In the poets whom we have just named, the objects which they celebrated were of all others the most likely to call forth all the flowers of poetry, and it seemed almost impossible that they should avoid falling into that profusion of images and exuberance of diction, for which some of them have been censured. To Virgil alone it appears to have been given to combine the opposite qualities of richness and judgment, and alternately to indulge, or restrain with so much admirable

mirable propriety, the effusions of his genius.

Of another species of the didactic, which, without requiring so much assistance from the imagination of the poet, may yet be rendered equally interesting and pleasing, Horace has left us a noble specimen. In disclosing to the Pisos the rules of his art, he adopted a style clear, simple and unadorned. The same poet who had been accustomed to the fire and irregular profusion of the ode, was satisfied with the plain and familiar language of instruction. He disdained to encumber with ornament a subject in itself sufficiently varied and beautiful, and of which the theory never could be barren. Elementary ideas, often new, and always pregnant with sense and meaning, form the principal features of this beautiful piece; and while poetry shall continue to be held in estimation among mankind, so long will this abridged code of its laws be perused with profit and delight, and be indebted for its duration to the solidity of its matter. But Boileau, to whom Aristotle and Horace had left little to add, who in his art of poetry has not presented to us one idea that can properly be said to be his own—the judicious Boileau felt, that precision, propriety, and the most industrious mechanism of verse, could not alone give interest to precepts already known. He has therefore decorated them with all the elegance and graces which poetry could bestow. He has translated Horace, and imitated Virgil, with admirable ingenuity and taste. This is undoubtedly the method which should be observed by all didactic poets; and the less his subject is susceptible of importance or interest, the more it will stand in need of necessary ornaments. He must study to vary its form, enrich it with details, spread through the whole a genial ray of warmth and life, and endeavour to render elegant, rapid, and easy, that which seldom has, and indeed seldom requires, the grandeur and animation of the epic or the ode. The “*Eloquentiæ genus*,” to use the words of Quintilian (lib. xi. c. 1.) should not, as in the Epic, be *plenum et erectum, et audax et præcelsum*, but rather *pressum, et mite, et limatum*.

In all didactic works, method and order are essentially requisite; not so strict and formal as in a prose treatise, yet such as may exhibit clearly to the reader a connected train of instruction. Horace, whom we have so justly praised, has

been the most censured for want of method. This is a fault which may in general be applied to all his writings. He writes with ease and gracefulness, but often in a loose and rambling style. But if the “*Ars poetica*” be considered as intended for the regulation of the drama, which seems to have been the author’s chief purpose, it will be found to be a more regular treatise than under the common notion of its being a system of the whole poetical art. Bishop Hurd has shewn “that Horace observed a strict method and unity of design in his *Epistle to the Pisones*; and although the connections are delicately fine, and almost imperceptible, like the secret hinges of a well-wrought box, yet they artfully and closely unite together, and give coherence, uniformity, and beauty, to the work.”

With regard to episodes, descriptions, and other similar embellishments, sufficient liberty is allowed to writers in didactic poetry. We are soon tired of a continued series of instructions, especially in a poetical work, where we look for entertainment. The great art of rendering it interesting, is to relieve and amuse the reader by connecting some agreeable episodes with the principal subject. These are always the parts of a work which are best known, and which contribute most to the reputation of the poet. They should be in themselves interesting, and so placed as to illustrate rather than interrupt the thread of the subject. It is in the proper distinction of these ornaments that the judgment of the poet is more particularly displayed. If they occur too rarely, the attention of the reader is fatigued; if too frequently, it is distracted from the more essential object of the poem. Virgil, whom we must again cite as the most perfect of all didactic writers, is in no instance more admirable than in this. The principal beauties of the *Georgics* lie in digressions of this kind, in which he has excited all the powers of his genius, such as the prodigies that attended the death of Cæsar, the praise of Italy, the happiness of a country life, the fable of Aristæus and the pathetic tale of Orpheus and Eurydice. In the same manner the favourite passages in the poem of Lucretius, and which alone would render such a dry subject tolerable in poetry, are the digressions on the evils of superstition, the praise of Epicurus and his philosophy, and the description of the plague, and the incidental allusions, which are remarkably elegant and adorned

ed with a sweetness and harmony of versification peculiar to that poet. There is indeed nothing in poetry either fictitious or descriptive, but what a didactic writer of genius may be allowed to introduce in some parts of his work, provided that the episodes arise naturally from the subject, that they be not out of proportion to the length of it, and that the author knew how to descend with propriety to the plain, and elevate himself to the most figurative style.

Much has at all times been said of the colouring of poetry, and more exalted power of affecting and amending the heart. Splendour of colouring and richness of imagery are calculated to please the imagination; but tenderness in the poet will produce a corresponding tenderness in the soul of his reader. He should at all times study rather to enlarge the heart, than to exalt the fancy. The recollection of any interesting objects, the observations which it will naturally excite; occasional strains of melancholy, and even of softness, if produced by such remembrance, and not by the languor of the poet; alternate symptoms of joy, sympathy or pity; as the different objects present themselves to his imagination; bursts of enthusiasm or indignation; in a word, all that nature can inspire, or eloquence display, should enliven or intenerate a didactic poem; particularly if the subject be interesting to man, nearly affect his happiness, and can produce a serious influence on his mind. The subjects of commerce or navigation, if poetically treated, might, for instance, produce these effects; for it were to be wished that the principles of *every art* should be consecrated by poetry. In the infancy of letters, the first and most essential principles were thus committed to the memory of mankind. The didactic poem was perhaps the first-written lesson, the first school of morals, the first register of laws. To bring it back to its former utility and to its primitive dignity, should be the object of emulation among the poets of an enlightened age.

To these emotions of the soul should be joined the power of poetical elocution. This will vary according to the sentiments or images employed. The different character of each passion, description or picture, must point out the different style and language in which they are to be delineated or represented. We cannot better express our meaning than by quoting the following lines of Pope, which have frequently been cited as a beautiful example of adapting the sound to the sense.

Soft is the strain where zephyr gently blows,
And the smooth stream in smoother numbers
flows;
But when loud surges lash the sounding
shore,
The hoarse rough verse should like the tor-
rent roar:
When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight
to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move
slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along
the main.

Essay on Criticism.

Johnson, indeed, has remarked, and endeavoured to prove, that Pope failed in this instance. But, of what Pope endeavoured to inculcate as a lesson, Virgil has given us many examples, and such as have not been imitated since.

In recommending to the didactic poet to obviate the sterility of his subject, we must add that the opposite extreme would be to employ the style and language of the ode, the epic, or of tragedy. The "eloquentia genus" should be of a more temperate kind. The language should be dignified, but easy and modest; higher than that of an epistle, but less lofty than the epopœa. He may be compared to a philosopher, whose wisdom we venerate, and whose lessons are intended for our improvement.

Whether the English didactic poem, as well as the epic, should be composed in blank verse or in rhyme, must be left to the taste or judgment of the poet. Opinions have so much varied on this point, that nothing like a rule can be laid down. The elegance and uncommon accuracy of Pope have, in general, recommended rhyme for didactic poetry; though we have many poems of that description, which lose none of their merit or beauty by being written in blank verse. The latter, indeed, seems more particularly appropriate to the epic, which, since the "Paradise Lost," has seldom been composed in rhyme. But we must not, in blind idolatry, allow Milton the honour which he seems to arrogate to himself, and which has seldom been denied, of being the inventor of our blank verse. In the tragedies of Shakspeare are several passages as harmonious as any in the Paradise Lost, and as elegantly correct; though it must be admitted that Milton invented that variety of pauses which render English blank verse so suited to the heroic fable; where rhyme, how well constructed so-
ever,

ever, is apt to cloy the ear by its monotony, and weakens the vigour of the versification by the necessity of finding final words of similar kinds. The truth of this remark is fully exemplified in the "Davideis" of Cowley, and the poems of Blackmore.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, to make some enquiries respecting Katherine Parre. She is said by some writers to have been married to Edward Brugh, or Borough, before her union with John Neville Lord Latimer, and others represent her to have been only once married before she was advanced to the throne. I shall feel greatly indebted to any of your correspondents, who can refer me to such authorities as will clear up this point, or who will favour me with any particulars relative to these men. After the death of Henry the Eighth, she married Lord Thomas Seymour, to whom she bore a daughter, but survived her delivery only a few days. I find no mention made of the death of this child, of whom I would gladly collect some information. I also wish to know whether there is a portrait of Katherine preserved, and where it is to be found. Your's, &c.

December 30, 1807.

H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR through the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.—NO. XXI.

IT was on the morning of the 13th of June that we bid adieu to Cleveland, having on our road stopped to breakfast with Judge Huntingdon, passed through the new settlements of Hudson, and crossed Tinker's Creek, famous for excellent stone on its banks. We expected to have got to a friend's house sometime before sun-set, but unluckily, taking a wrong direction, we wandered in the forests until it was quite dark, having been so weakly confident as to leave our compass, tinder-box and matches, at Cleveland, conceiving them no longer useful. When dark we did not dare to proceed, lest we should further wander into the endless labyrinth of the wilderness, or plunge our horses into an impassable morass. Arming ourselves, therefore, with all

MONTHLY MAG. No. 167.

the fortitude our philosophy would furnish, we fastened our horses to the trees, spread our blankets on the ground, and used our saddles for pillows. This, however, was not done on my part without some fear, lest under my pillow a viper might be folded, or that my weight might disturb the torpid quiet of a rattlesnake. These fears were however groundless, whilst an evil we thought not of pestered us for days after. We were nearly devoured by flies so small that they could scarcely be discovered, but so numerous that not an open part of the body escaped their poisonous bite, the effects of which were a most tormenting itching, that nothing I could procure would allay. To add to our mishaps, about one in the morning of the 14th the sky began to lower, soon flashed the lightening, and a thundergust commenced, which ended in a perfect hurricane. On the spot where we encamped, the trees were lofty, had monstrous tops, but young, and of no great girth; the winds bowed these tops almost to the ground, and at any other time most probably would have impressed us with fear; but feeling that we had no retreat, we conformed to the destiny of man, and submitted to irremediable evils with patience, and surveyed the uproar with tolerable composure. The storm lasted about an hour and an half, and wetted us to the skin. During its continuance, I was convinced that I heard the crowing of a cock, but it was impossible to impress my belief upon my companions; however, when we proceeded on our journey, we found that had we rode two hundred yards farther, we should have reached an habitation; at which having refreshed ourselves, and procured some useful information as to the road for Warren, we proceeded on our journey. This was a day of incessant rain, and the thunder was as loud as I ever heard, whilst the lightning blazed in every direction. After refreshing at Hiram, where we were told there were about ten settlements, we proceeded through Rootsburch, a township celebrated, surely, for the worst road in the world, and a natural opening in a rock, through which that road passes. The land in this township is very rich, and the trees principally beech and maple, whose roots running horizontally across and on the surface of the road, form a network at all times dangerous for a horse, and more especially it becomes after much rain, when it is extremely slippery. We were obliged to

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travel

travel through this township with great caution, our horses' feet often catching in the network, from which they with difficulty, extricated themselves. The rotten parts also frequently gave way, when the horses would sink deep into slimy mud. We however arrived at our hospitable friend's comfortable house at Warren before it was night, and refreshed ourselves with some excellent Lisbon wine. Three days rest recovered my companions from their fatigues, as well as our horses, whose hoofs were much injured by the Rootsburgh roads; my own health, however, was not so speedily restored*. We parted from our Warren friends on the 19th, and travelled twelve miles to dinner at Young's Town, the best settled township *then* in the district, with the greatest quantity of cleared land. After partaking of some roasted mutton, green peas, and currant tarts, at a very neat tavern, we examined the township, the land of which falls far short of that nearer the lake; nor was the timber any thing like that we had been accustomed to, either in girth or height: however, we were gratified by some very pleasing prospects and a view of several very neat houses. Young's Town then

* I may be permitted to mention the consequences arising to myself from the journey from Cleveland to Warren, as they may afford a practical lesson to medical men. For a day or two I was very unwell, had some fever, and a troublesome cough; the former left me, but the cough continued without sensible increase until the middle of the following August; when it became very violent, and continued to increase until October. By that time my strength had very much failed me, my cough was very violent, I had cold sweats during the night, with other general symptoms of debility. My medical friends agreed with me in opinion, that I could not long continue a member of this world, when, on the 18th of October a most violent and exhausting coughing fit, which lasted full six hours, forced from my lungs a stone which weighed upwards of eleven grains and a half, with a large quantity of blood. Presuming that an ulcer was formed in the lungs, tincture of foxglove was prescribed, but I appeared to make no approaches towards health. At last thinking I could not live, I left off my medicine, and took a small quantity of some excellent Philadelphia porter, which had been prohibited me. The next day I increased the quantity and so continued to do, until I took a bottle a day; after which I rapidly recovered my health, and have never since been troubled with any pulmonary affection.

contained one hundred and eight families, and is well supplied with excellent water. Land sold high, and good town-lots of a quarter of an acre each, for one hundred dollars. Boards were ten dollars the thousand. The crops were apparently heavy and good. On the 20th, after winding far about three miles along the banks of the Beevor, we crossed that river at a fording-place, rendered difficult by rocks and stones, and proceeded to breakfast at Poland, the township by which we entered this beautiful country. That night we slept at Greensburgh, and the following at Beevor town. The future importance of this rising town was now clearly apparent. Situate in a country where excellent coal is extremely cheap, at the mouth of a large river, navigable even now through a most extensive and productive country, and which will undoubtedly be soon connected by canals with the navigable waters which empty into Lake Erie; supplied with the necessary articles of Lake Salt and Lake fish, at reasonable prices, and which hereafter must be cheaper;—it is by nature marked as the seat of future manufactures, particularly when we consider that the price of the carriage for foreign manufactures, will act as a bounty on Beevor town industry, and that industry may supply the vast country watered by the Ohio and its connecting rivers. Having arrived at Pittsburgh on the 22nd, we pushed on for Washington by the way of Greensburgh on the 25th. This town is the capital of Westmoreland, and is called after the celebrated General Green. It consists of about two hundred houses, and has a very neat court-house and public offices attached to it. On the evening of the twenty-sixth we got to Stomatown, after riding thirty-eight miles. It lies at the foot of the Chesnut, the most westerly of the great line of mountains, has a good tavern, and about thirty-eight families settled therein. From this town it is twelve miles to the summit of the Alleghany. Having crossed the Chesnut, we had next to encounter the Laurel Mountain, which has its name from the abundance of the shrub, with which it is covered, and which was now in all its elegance and blossom. From the foot of the Laurel for three miles and a half, the road is extremely steep and rocky; it then became good across the Alleghany, whose summit is thought to be here the highest point of land in this part of America. It is remarkable,

markable, that on all these mountains the land is light and rocky on the west, whilst on the east side it is as uniformly good and productive, and the road sides studded with farms and orchards, commanding most extensive views. Having crossed the Alleghany, we came into the road by which we went to Pittsburgh, about six miles west of Bedford. The road by which we returned is unquestionably the best, having been greatly improved under the direction of the present post-master general of the United States (Gideon Granger). The views from these lofty summits are, as may be conceived, wonderfully extensive; but the improved spots are scarcely distinguishable in the mass of wood, giving therefore too much sameness to views which future generations will describe with rapture. Having slept at Bedford, we proceeded to our friend Davis's, at Connel's-town, where we left our horses, and early in the following morning took coach for Washington, where we arrived, without any material accident (except being overturned, without any person being hurt, within a couple of miles of Chambersburgh) on the afternoon of the 3d of July. Thus, Sir, I have brought you to the place from which we started, and it was my intention next to have attempted a general description of the district of Columbia, including the cities of Washington, George town, and Alexandria. Your's, &c.

Alexandria,
August 24, 1807.

R. DINMORE.

N.B. As one of my inducements to this journey, was to ascertain the relative advantage of settlement on this or the western side of the Alleghany, I have no hesitation in preferring the latter, whether for the employment of capital, art or industry, with the exception, perhaps, of professional men, whose duties must be very laborious in the western country, and who would be better rewarded in the larger cities on the Atlantic coast.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with much pleasure Mr. Mackenzie's paper on the subject of Parochial Libraries in your Magazine for December last, p. 440, and trust that some measure will be speedily proposed to supply the deficiency complained of. I am much afraid, however, that many establishments similar to that noticed as belonging to his own parish, still exist both in the country and London, which the neglect of idle incumbents, or the relaxed disci-

pline of the times, have suffered to fall to decay, or clandestinely diverted to less useful purposes.

There is a library of this description attached to the rectory of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and which during the late dean of Bristol's residence there, I had pretty constant access to. It has many choice and valuable books, and is altogether worthy the attention and perusal of literary men. The present librarian, for I believe it has one, though the duties of the situation must be much abridged, is the present rector's son. The air of mystery that involves the occupation, and the careful exclusion, or ignorance of its rules, of all other persons but the librarian in this age of enlightened enquiry, makes its history a matter of curiosity, and I and others interested in the march and progress of science would feel ourselves much obliged to any of your intelligent correspondents for such particulars as may throw some light upon the objects and design of its establishment; the salary and duties of the librarian; and, if there could be subjoined an account of its most valuable contents, some future Bampton lecturer may "find in it perhaps such assistance as he might have searched for in vain elsewhere."

Your's, &c.

C.

London, January 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROPOSITIONS *for the* INTRODUCTION *of*
SICILIAN WINES.

AT a moment when every part of the Continent of Europe is shut against the British, and an universal alarm is spread for our commercial interests, it seems an object of wonder, that we should always consider what we have lost, and forebode the greatest evils, while we are totally insensible to the advantages we might reap from making a proper use of those places which are still under our power.

A strong example of this conduct is exhibited in the general opinions entertained by the public on the Island of Sicily. Every one superficially casts his eye on the map, and because he sees that the island is separated from the Continent of Europe by a narrow streight, immediately concludes that of course the French must shortly have possession of it. This humour (for it does not deserve the name of opinion) is first an injury to the wisdom of our government, because it supposes that

that they have rashly expended their power in endeavouring to defend that which is untenable: it is secondly injurious to the character of our fleet and army, who are not allowed the merit of daring to face the enemy. It is unnecessary to make any further comment on this subject; let us proceed to give such a description of the situation of the island, relatively to the neighbouring continent, in order to shew the false ground of this absurd notion, and hence to point out what advantages may be reaped from it, as long as the present situation of public affairs requires that it should remain under our protection.

The Island of Sicily is divided from the Italian shore in the narrowest parts by the Straights of Messina. The Point of Pelorus, which runs out in a narrow neck, is that which approaches nearest to the Continent; the straights to the southward gradually widen. The whole tract of country on the Sicilian shore is occupied by a chain of excessively high and rugged mountains, except a narrow slip of land on the sea beach, not an hundred and fifty yards broad in some places, whilst in others the mountains are terminated by precipices running out into the sea. The whole of this strong chain of posts, backed by mountains rising over mountains of amazing height, forms the surface of the district of the island towards Italy. The harbour of Messina, capable of holding a very large navy, with the anchoring ground, which extends northwards above ten miles, is on the Sicilian shore, whilst the opposite side has neither harbour for ships nor any safe anchorage, arising from the depth of water, the rapidity of the current, and various other considerations. From the Bay of Naples to the Port of Taranto, the whole coast of Italy has not one single harbour, whilst the convenient Port of Messina affords shelter for any number of ships destined to defend the island. Now it is evident, that should the French meditate an expedition to that country, there are but two methods for them to attempt it; the one, to depart from some distant port, as Toulon or Naples, &c. or to build a flotilla on the opposite shore. In the first case, the safety of Sicily may be considered as on a footing with that of any other part of the world which we defend; and any argument urged on this ground would be equally applicable to the Isle of Wight, or Ireland or Jersey, &c. but the principal grounds of the pub-

lic apprehension being founded on its vicinity to Italy, let us turn our attention to this subject. It is urged that the French forces may be transported in boats and landed on the opposite side. In the first place, these boats do not exist, but they may be built; green timber may be cut in the mountains five and twenty miles off, and roads must be made through the same for its transportation; they will be built on the sea-shore, which is a deep sandy beach, and all the gun-boats, galleys, frigates, fire ships, &c. of the British fleet, will have the civility to look patiently on without offering them the least molestation! This would be a farther accusation of apathy and stupidity against our forces and their commanders, which it can hardly be said that they deserve. But let us even suppose that all our attempts to burn these boats were to prove fruitless, let us ask how many will be necessary to transport a sufficient number, with their ammunition and provision, to overpower the British force? From the nature of the currents, the point where they will land will be very precarious, and as the whole operation may be plainly seen, how would they hope to make this little voyage without annoyance? Let us suppose that they have got over in spite of the current, which sets so many different ways—an immense army of men are to jump on shore, and form on a beach so narrow that two thousand men will not be able to stand, and this without any hindrance from the British artillery playing on them from the heights, as well as the thunder of our men of war, gun-boats, &c. &c. As the French could not find ground to stand upon, so it is not probable they would perform evolutions with ten thousand men, where two would not have room.

During the civil wars in Rome, in the time of Octavius, Marc Antony, and Lepidus, Sextus Pompeius had seized on Sicily. The western empire was the share of Octavius, whilst Antony went to Asia, and the coast of Africa was allotted to Lepidus.

The posts occupied by Pompey were precisely those at the present of the British troops. As long as Pompey had the superiority at sea, it was in vain his enemies could attempt to land. The empire held by Octavius was precisely the dominions and dependencies held by Bonaparte; whilst the coast of Africa, filled by warlike inhabitants, co-operated with him under Lepidus. When Agrippa beat the

the Pompeian fleet, and the troops were landed, they were under the greatest danger of perishing from famine, as all the supplies must come from the interior, and there is every reason to suppose that the army of Octavius must have perished, had not a timely mutiny of Pompey's troops, who went over to Caesar, delivered the island into his power. If it requires that our fleet should be beaten, and that British troops should range themselves under the standard of Bonaparte, to insure him the possession of Sicily, we need not entertain any great apprehension of our not being able to defend it.

Whoever reads the history of those times will see that Sicily alone was able to inflict famine on the City of Rome, and that it was then the granary of Italy.

But it is urged, that the expence of keeping Sicily is not balanced by the advantages which we ought to expect, and that Malta alone would sufficiently answer all the purposes of a station in the Mediterranean.—Whoever reasons in this way is little acquainted with the country. Malta does not produce corn sufficient to supply its population for three months in the year; and every other article of life, even garden-stuff, is brought over in boats. To oblige an hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants to live on salt provisions, would be to drive them into rebellion: to expect supplies from Barbary, would be to forget that those powers who have already a great fear of France would be intimidated by their threats from sending us any supplies; and thus, the whole Mediterranean being abandoned, the French would meet with no interruption or molestation, until they had engaged all Asia in a general crusade against the British power in the East. How far it is for us passively to wait these events, it is beyond the powers of my mind to declare. Let what has been said suffice to shew the facility of keeping Sicily, its importance, and the fatal consequences of not being awake to these weighty reflections.

Our present business is to point out what immediate advantages may be derived from the Island of Sicily.

The fertility of Sicily is too well known to need our dwelling on this subject; that which has been from the earliest ages celebrated by poets and historians cannot have been founded on fable; and it is also well known, that its present declining state is owing to the oppression of the feudal system. This oppression arises

from the ignorance and rapacity of the nobles, but its abundant crops of corn, wine, and oil, are still acknowledged by the ships of various nations which ever have resorted thither for supplies of these articles.

Portugal and Spain are now fallen under the French yoke, and we must either submit to smuggle wine in small quantities from those countries, or finally determine to draw our supplies from Sicily. When we consider the privation to individuals of the use of wine, the losses sustained by merchants from the extenuation of the supply, as well as the injury done to the revenues of this country, it surely behoves us to look for a spot from whence this difficulty can be remedied, and Sicily is the only point left to us at this moment. It has been urged that the wines of that country are not strong or good enough; but that deficiency arises from the manner in which it is made: the climate is the same with that of Spain and Portugal*, and the soil is in no way inferior: but the wines intended for the London market are prepared by those who are accustomed to it—transport these into Sicily, and what reason have we to fear that the science will be not as easily removed as the persons of such individuals.

The writer of the present paper has been so long persuaded that Sicily would finally prove a point of consequence to this country, that he went thither to reside many years ago; during that time he has acquired, by a royal grant, an exten-

*See *Familiar Letters*, by James Howell. Esq. eighth Edition, London, 1713.—The letter in question is No. 55, of vol. 2, addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Clifford. After speaking of the wines of other places, he goes on to those of Spain.—“The most generous wines of Spain grow in the midland parts of the Continent, and St. Martin bears the bell, which is near the court, &c. Those kinds that our merchants carry over, are those only that grow upon the sea side, such as malagas, sherries, tents, and alicants: of this last, little comes over right, therefore the vintners make tent to supply the place of it. There is a gentle kind of white wine grows among the mountains of Galicia, but not of body enough to bear the sea, called Ribadavia. Portugal affords no wines worth the transporting. They have an odd stone they call yef, which they use to throw into their wine, which clarifies it, and makes it more lasting.”—The letter is dated Oct. 17, 1634. If Portugal produced no good wines at that time, it is a proof that it only proceeded from want of skill.

sive manor of about 2200 acres of land. As the feudal right is vested in his own person, he flatters himself, that the public will so far do justice to a British individual, as to allow that he must have an equal abhorrence to feudal tyranny, and that his own interest must be too evident to him not to convince him, that that of those who cultivate his fields are inseparable from his own. If this is once granted, all fears with respect to the evils of the government will disperse at once.

Vast capitals in England have been employed in landed property in America and the West Indies; colonies to the former are so many individuals lost to their mother country; while the system of slavery established in the latter, has already evinced their real and increasing inconveniences. Let us call the attention of the public to the proposition here submitted to their consideration.

The estate of the writer, as has been before observed, consists of about 2200 English acres, in a situation highly adapted to the vine, as the wild vine grows spontaneously there. It lies about ten miles from the harbour of Syracuse. The wild olive grows in abundance, and by engrafting, the produce of oil in a few years will be immense. Every part of it is a wholesome dry air. At present it produces the best wheat and good pasture for cattle, in the wet season. The soil is a black reddish loam, on a bed of limestone rock; and every material for building is abundant in the neighbourhood. There is no spring on its whole extent, but there are a number of cisterns hewn out of the solid rock, and the ruins of an aqueduct, which formerly brought a large supply of water to the town, whose remains still attest its former existence, bear witness to the skill of the great Archimedes.

As this estate is too extensive for one individual to do it justice, as well as the necessity of intelligent assistance, he has thought it most advisable to invite his countrymen to try if any advantages are to be gained by its cultivation, and this is the offer he proposes to make to them.

In order to make this subject more clear to those who would pay some attention to it, he begs to lay before them the present value of the lands. The whole estate taken together is worth, with the fruit of the olive trees, about the annual rent of five shillings per acre, and this at twenty years purchase, amounts to the price of £10,000. An acre of land, planted with vines, will contain about

sixteen thousand vine-plants, and as at a moderate computation, one thousand plants will yield about four-sixths of a pipe of wine, so an acre of land, or sixteen thousand vines, will produce about something more than ten pipes of wine, and valuing the same at three pounds per pipe, the produce of an acre of land is thirty pounds; from this should be deducted four years from the planting the vines to their beginning to bear fruit, planting, pruning, and hoing; all which cannot be very expensive in a country where the wages of labour are under nine-pence sterling per day; added to this, that the produce of the olive trees, which have been found, when properly managed, to produce oil equal to that of Lucca, and of which samples may be procured, would evidently cover all the expences and outgoings on the wine produce; but let us even deduct one-third of the return of the vine crop, and it will leave twenty pounds per acre.—Note, that we have estimated the produce at four-sixths of a pipe per thousand plants, which is the lowest possible computation above a total failure of the crop. This moderate calculation cannot startle the most scrupulous, and the wine estimated at three pounds sterling the pipe, when landed in London, may be considered as cheaply sold at twelve pounds; so that the possessor of an hundred acres of land may, in a few years, think himself disappointed, when, after he has brought it into form, it should yield him one thousand pounds a year.

It is enough at present to have suggested these ideas; if they are considered as worthy of farther inquiry, any satisfaction may be obtained on the subject from the proprietor himself, by applying to Messrs. Devaynes, Dawes, and Co. Pall-Mall; Messrs. Hobbes, Chambers, and Co. Bond-Street; or Messrs. Jarman, Pope and Stephens, College-Hill.

N.B. The Proprietor maintains that the Red Sicilian Wine may be rendered in every respect equal to Port Wine; it is therefore proposed in the first instance to send over a skilful person to investigate this point, and should the result prove favourable, to form a company to carry the plan into effect.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I SHALL, according to the usual custom, lay before you a short summary of my meteorological observations, made between the 25th of December 1806, and the same day 1807; and, to preserve uniformity

uniformity of plan, I shall give you the average heat for each month of the last year, and of those in the preceding.

	1806.	1807.
January . . .	41,276	40,006
February . . .	41,300	37,000
March	42,250	44,730
April	44,760	44,740
May	55,200	58,933
June	62,000	61,564
July	62,000	70,000
August	62,000	69,500
September . .	59,700	56,230
October	52,500	59,080
November . . .	50,000	41,320
December . . .	47,000	34,900
<hr/>		<hr/>
The year	51,665	51,588
<hr/>		<hr/>

It will be observed on inspecting the above, that the temperature of several of the months in the last year, was very different from that of the same months in the preceding year. In May, July, August, and October, it was very much higher in 1807 than in 1806, but in February, September, November, and December, the case was quite reversed. For the whole year the average temperature is very nearly equal to that of the preceding, perhaps no two following years were ever known to differ less as a general result.

During the year 1806 upwards of forty-two inches in depth, of rain fell, and the rainy months were January, July, November, and December: but in 1807 the quantity is equal to only about twenty six inches in depth, of which the largest portions, compared with any of the other months, fell in November. On nineteen days we have had falls of snow or hail; in most of these instances, however, the quantities fallen were but comparatively trifling, but twice in the latter month they were considerable, and remained on the ground a few days.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole year is 29.746, which is something lower than that of the year before, although the quantity of rain is much less.

During the year there have been 140 brilliant days; on 76 there has been rain in the course of the 24 hours, and on 19 as we have observed snow or hail; the remainder have been divided into what are usually denominated the fair and cloudy, in the proportion of 74 to 56.

The wind according to the best observations I have been able to make from

the neighbouring vanes has been 26 days N. 9 S. 72 W. 32 E. 29 N. E. 49 S. E. 65 N. W. 76 S. W.

On the 27th of December, 1806, the tides in the river Thames were higher than had been experienced many years, and at the same period, spring flowers were in full blow both in North and South Britain. Very little frost during the month of January. February was remarkable for its high winds, and in many parts of England, for heavy falls of snow. From the latter much damage was sustained by the landed interest, and from the former incalculable mischief was done to the shipping round the coast particularly towards the south. March was accompanied with its full share of cold winds, though the average temperature was high. In April the weather was severe, the snows heavy, the winds very variable even on the same day. May, remarkable for an unusual high temperature; the thermometer having been twice as high as 80°, though within the space of a very few days it was down at 26°. The Easterly winds prevailed, but blights, which are usually supposed to come from that quarter, were less frequent and less destructive. The month of June was remarkable for its clear, brilliant, and very dry weather. The thermometer was once as high as 81°. July was wet, but August and September were dry months; they were all warm. In October and November were several very thick fogs, indeed in all the three last months of the year we had a full proportion of foggy weather. A comet visible to the naked eye, for weeks together, excited considerable interest among people of all classes. November was noted for much stormy weather; December for its gloominess which was more remarkable than usual, though December is always a dull and dark month. Of the eclipse which happened on the 29th of November, nothing can be said: it was totally obscured by clouds and fog to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Such, Sir, are the principal occurrences that I have thought deserving of attention. It is now full seven years since I have paid an uniform and considerable degree of attention to meteorological phenomena, yet I confess, I can form nothing like a theory to justify those confident predictions which some are apt to make from the appearances of the heavens, and the state of the mercury in the barometer

rometer and thermometer. It may, perhaps, be worth remarking that the very violent winds of the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult. were preceded by one of the most remarkable red skies I ever beheld. About seven, or a quarter past, in the morning of the 28th, the atmosphere

from the east to the south, and a point or two towards the west seemed to be in a blaze, it lasted a considerable time, and afforded no small degree of light in the absence of the sun. Your's, &c.
Glocester-place, Camden-Town, J. J.
January 12, 1803.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of MICHEL ADANSON, MEMBER of the late FRENCH ACADEMY of SCIENCES, and of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c. born in 1727, died in 1803.

THIS celebrated traveller was born at Aix, in Provence, and finished his education at Paris, in the colleges of St. Barbe and Plessis. Here he obtained the first prizes in Greek and Latin poetry, on which occasion he was presented with a Pliny and an Aristotle, and it is probable the reading of these two authors contributed towards the development of his taste for natural history, with which he was occupied during the whole of his life. So early as the year 1740, when scarcely thirteen years of age, he had written some important notes on these ancient naturalists: but he soon relinquished books, for the purpose of studying nature herself. At that time naturalists confined the catalogue of species to fourteen or fifteen thousand: but to him, his collection of thirty-three thousand seemed still too defective. Being resolved to complete it, he found himself under the necessity of travelling, particularly to Africa. Accordingly in 1748, he sailed to Senegal. In 1749 he visited the Canary islands, and transmitted an account of his discoveries to the academy of sciences, which, in 1750, elected him one of its correspondents. In Senegal, that rich, and then but little known country, he discovered, during a residence of five years, by his unwearied exertion and observations, an immense number of natural productions, which had not been described before. But, not satisfied with these scientific discoveries, he likewise wished to exert himself for the promotion of the arts and of commerce. In consequence of this resolution, he visited the most fertile and best-situated parts of Senegal, drew a map of them, pursued the course of the Niger, and, with the view of forming a colony there, surveyed a district of seven leagues, on the map of which he marked the woods, salt-springs, musciv-banks, lakes, &c. His researches led him to the

discovery of the two genuine Arabic gums; and, after numerous experiments, he succeeded in extracting from the indigenous indigo-plant of Senegal, which differs from the American, a sky-blue colour; a valuable discovery, which had escaped the most expert indigo-manufacturers sent by the French East India Company, at different times, to Senegal. In the year 1753, Adanson, by the desire of that company, drew up a plan of a colony, for the purpose of deriving greater advantage from that country; in which he shewed that the culture of indigo, cotton, tobacco, rice, coffee, pepper, ginger, and the spices of the Molucca islands, might, by the heat of the climate, be brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. He likewise shewed, that, by a proper conduct towards the Kings of Gallam and Bambuk, permission might be easily obtained to work the gold-mines of this country, which were more productive than those of Mexico or Peru; that they would yield an annual income of from ten to twelve millions of livres, and even in cases of necessity, three times that sum; that the gums would produce from eight to fourteen millions; the trade in negroes, senna-leaves, dye-woods, salt, raw hides, maize, &c. seven or eight millions. This plan, however, was not carried into execution.

On the 6th of October, 1753, Adanson returned to France with an immense collection of philosophical, moral, political, and economical observations on the government of the very different nations whose countries he had visited; and with observations on almost thirty thousand non-descript natural productions, which, with the thirty-three thousand before known to him, give to Natural History a basis of sixty-three thousand species, which, as he frequently informed his friends, was afterwards increased to above ninety thousand.

Soon after his return from Senegal, he was appointed, by Louis XV. superintendant of the botanic garden at Trianon,

non, with the title of royal naturalist, and soon after admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, in the third class, as adjunct botanist; and the History of the Academy bears testimony to the zealous activity with which he contributed towards the promotion of the science.

When he was invited, in 1760, by the Emperor to Louvain, for the purpose of erecting an Academy of Natural History, according to his plan, he was at the same time honoured by a letter from Linnæus, offering him a place in the academy of Upsal, which he declined. In the following year a proposal of quite a different nature came from England, which, as tending to the disadvantage of his country, he rejected with indignation. After the capture of Senegal, Lord North being deeply interested in the English African Company, sent Mr. Cumming, who, next to his lordship, had the greatest share in it, to Adanson, for the purpose of obtaining from him, if not the originals, at least copies of his papers on the productions and trade of that country.

In 1762, by desire of M. Choiseul, he employed his talents for the benefit of his country, by drawing up a plan for the new regulation of the colonies of Cayenne and Guayana, and another for Goree, for which important services, however, he received no reward.

In 1766, very advantageous offers were made to him by the Empress of Russia, to induce him to settle at Petersburg as member of the academy, and professor of natural history: but these offers, as well as a prior invitation of the same kind from the King of Spain, were declined.

In 1767, he undertook a journey, at his own expence, to Normandy and Brittany, the object of which was the investigation of the natural history of these provinces. He continued to pursue his favourite studies with undisturbed tranquillity, till, in the year 1775, he had the mortification of seeing the reversion of Buffon's place given to M. de Angivillier, in preference to himself, whose seventeen years services obtained only a pitiful pension of two thousand livres. This disappointment was the more sensibly felt by Adanson, as he believed that the possession of that place would have greatly facilitated the publishing of an *Encyclopædia of Natural History*, in one hundred and twenty volumes, and with seventy-five thousand figures, in the compiling of which he was then engaged. On the 15th of February, 1775, he laid before the Academy the plan of this work, of which the committee appointed to examine it, gave a very favourable report. He continued to flatter himself with the hope of seeing this plan put in execution, till the revolution entirely annihilated it. In 1779, he undertook a journey to the highest mountains of Europe, whence he returned with more than twenty thousand specimens of minerals, and drawings of more than twelve hundred leagues of mountainous tracts. At a later period, though already oppressed with the infirmities of old age, he wished to accompany Peyrouse in his voyage round the world; but his offer was not accepted.

Being in possession of one of the richest cabinets, which contained at least sixty-five thousand species belonging to the three kingdoms, of nature, he had applied for a place in the Louvre, sufficient to contain these treasures, consisting of the specimens themselves, of plates and descriptions; but instead of it, obtained only an additional pension of eighteen hundred livres. Nor did he succeed to the full pension of the academy till the death of Fougereux, in 1789.

At the beginning of the revolution, his experimental garden, in which he cultivated one hundred and thirty species of mulberry-trees, was laid waste by the barbarous plunderers. Still more, however, was he grieved at the total extinction of the hope he had entertained of collecting his numerous observations, and the results of so much labour, in the above-mentioned *Encyclopædia*.

His income was now so much reduced, that, for want of fuel and candle, he was obliged to suspend his studies during the long nights of winter. Some relief was afforded him, however, by the Minister Benezech; and still more—as much, indeed as in these unhappy times could be done—by Benezech's successor, François de Neufchâteaux, whose care for him did not cease when he no longer held the office of minister. Adanson, however, was now obliged to live without his accustomed comforts in a small house, or rather hut, situated in Chantereyne-street, which could not fail to prove very prejudicial to an old man who, by his long residence in a hot climate, had become extremely sensible to the effects of cold and moisture, and who was afflicted with the rheumatism. Here he passed almost the whole day in a little spot where he cultivated plants, sitting cross-legged, for the purpose of pursuing his observations on these plants and some frogs;

frogs; and at night he worked with so much diligence in his cabinet, that his female attendant was often obliged to put him in mind, that for several nights he had not gone to bed.

This attendant, who had served him since 1783, was an inestimable treasure to him: without her, it is probable that in the last fourteen years of his life his best labours, perhaps all his discoveries and his numerous collections of natural productions would have been lost. This worthy woman, who supplied the place of relations, friends, and fortune, waited upon him the whole of the time when he suffered a want of provisions, fuel, light, and cloaths, during the day, and at night employed herself in work for the purpose of procuring him coffee and sugar, without which he could not live; whilst her husband, who was servant to another master in Picardy, sent him weekly a supply of bread, meat, and garden-herbs, and even money to purchase other necessities—and at length when Adanson, through the accumulated infirmities of age, grew daily more weak, came to live with him, and never after forsook him, not even when reduced to the greatest distress, and all his linen had been sold. But now his distress had reached its utmost limits: the Emperor Napoleon having been informed of it, sent him three thousand francs, which the good folks used so economically, that when it was hinted to them that on their applying for it the gift would be repeated, they constantly answered they still had enough left. In this situation the venerable cultivator of the sciences closed his laborious life, which had merited a more favourable lot.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES of BISHOP
MADDOX, by DR. TOULMIN.

ON looking over some extracts which a few years since I made from Dr. Calamy's MS "History of his own Life and Times," I met with the names of gentlemen educated amongst the dissenters, and most of whom appeared for a short time in the character of dissenting ministers, and all of whom were intended for the pulpit amongst that denomination, who, in the year 1727, or some time before, conformed to the church of England. They were men of unblemished character and talents, which did credit to the body of Christians, which they left, and secured them reputation and respect in the church to which they joined themselves. The names to which

I refer, passing over others of whom I have met with no memoirs, are Mr. Maddox, in a subsequent period Bishop of Worcester, and Mr. Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. Biscoe, Mr. Strickland Gough, Mr. John Horsley, Mr. Mudge, Mr. Myonett, and Mr. Orr. To these may be added, Mr. Butler, the celebrated author of the Analogy, who rose to the see of Durham, and Mr. Rolleston.

Isaac Maddox, descended from parents in an obscure station, whom he lost while he was young, was taken care of by an aunt, who placed him in a charity school, and afterwards put him on trial to a pastry-cook, who, finding the bent of his genius, told her, that "the boy was not fit for trade, that he was continually reading books of learning above his, that is, the master's capacity; he advised her to remove him, and to send him again to school, to follow his inclination." On this representation he was taken away, and he met with patronage and assistance among the dissenters, and an exhibition was raised to support the expences of his education at one of the universities in Scotland. He declined, however, taking orders in that church; and, through the kindness and influence of Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, was admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge. After entering into orders, he was first curate of St. Bride's, then domestic chaplain to Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester, whose niece he married, and was afterwards promoted to the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, London. His subsequent preferments, and the dates of them, are specified in the epitaph on his monument, with which we shall close this memoir.

It is understood that he owed his preferments to the assiduity with which he attended the levees of Sir Robert Walpole. The writer of this has heard, on respectable authority, that Dr. Maddox laid down three maxims for rising in the world: "1st, To lose nothing for want of asking; 2dly, Not to take a denial; 3dly, To solicit for none but one's-self." However these rules may savour of worldly and selfish policy, and appear to detract from the excellency of his character, there are abundant proofs that his mind possessed a generous benevolence, and that he employed wealth in good deeds.

As soon as his fortune enabled him, he honourably re-imbursed to the dissenters the expences which they had incurred by his

his education. When his excellent predecessor, Bishop Lloyd, filled the see of Worcester, a lease of a portion of the tithes of Sheriffs Lench, valued at about 35*l.* a year, and an estate at White Lady Aston, estimated at about 30*l.* a year, were forfeited to the bishops by the execution of Mr. Palmer, May 8, 1708, for the murder of his mother and her maid-servant. Bishop Lloyd, who had a family, and was not very rich, unwilling to receive, as he called it, "the price of blood," gave both estates to charitable uses. There was no fund provided for renewing the lease: but, on its expiration, Bishop Maddox, who also had children, at that time, renewed the lease in the most generous manner, not suffering his secretary to take any fee from the charity, but paying for the lease himself*. He was generous, hospitable, and very charitable, both in public and private. To the London hospitals he was a great benefactor. He was a great encourager of trade, engaging in the British fishery, by which he lost some money. To the first proposal for erecting an infirmary at Worcester, he gave his zealous and generous support, in 1745, at a season when on account of the internal commotions and rebellion in the kingdom, few public works were set on foot. "The charitable, indefatigable spirit of Bishop Maddox, (says the historian,) thought no season improper to do good."†

In 1735, Bishop Maddox published a large 8vo. volume of *Animadversions* on Mr. Neal's History of the Puritans. Concerning the accuracy and judgment with which they were made, and the weight they carry, the reader of the new edition of Mr. Neal's work in five volumes, 8vo. will candidly determine.

The other publications of his lordship were four single sermons. One of these, on a singular subject, viz. against the use of spirituous liquors, preached before the lord mayor, on Easter Monday, 1750, entitled "The Expediency of preventive Wisdom," was particularly expressive of a virtuous and patriotic spirit. To it were added a dedication and an appendix

* Nash's History of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 438, note. This author tells us, that in 1770 another bishop, Dr. James Johnson, suffered the lease to expire; extinguished part of the charity, viz. the portion of tithes, and put the money in his own pocket. However, Bishop Maddox's renewal saved the estate at Aston.

† The same, Appendix, p. 154.

on the same subject. "This (says the critic of the day), is a most excellent pamphlet. Its nature and tendency are sufficiently obvious from the words of its title-page. The dedication is to the lord mayor, in which the right reverend author, most pathetically, expatiates on the evils which the common people have drawn upon themselves and consequently upon the whole nation, by excessive drinking; and warmly presses for the taking some measures to put an effectual check to the progress of this destructive and general vice."*

There is an anecdote of the private life of this prelate, which shows that he was not ashamed of his original destination, and indicates pleasant and facetious manners. A gentleman once dining with him at Hartlebury, after a handsome entertainment, some tarts were placed upon the table; the bishop very much pressed his company to taste his pastry, saying pleasantly, that "he believed they were very good, but that they were not of his own making." This was a joke he was fond of repeating†.

The character of this prelate is fully delineated in the epitaph on his monument; and it specifies or alludes to facts which give credit to the encomium, though it is evident that warm and partial affection guided the pen.

In the south transept of the great cross aisle, in Worcester cathedral, is the monument of Bishop Maddox. It consists of a female figure of white marble, leaning with her right elbow on a sarcophagus of black marble, on which is the story of the merciful Samaritan, in white basso-relievo. In her left hand she holds an inverted torch, behind which rises a pyramid of grey marble, about twenty feet in height, as a back ground, on the top of which are the arms of the see of Worcester; on a tablet is the following inscription:

May this marble
Record to future times
The excellent endowments and beneficent
virtues
Of Dr. ISAAC MADDOX, Bishop of this
Diocese.
An exact knowledge of the constitution of this
National Church,
And an active zeal for its support and
prosperity,

* Monthly Review for February, 1751, p. 312, 313.

† Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 639.

Manifested in a variety of occasions,
And especially in writing a judicious vindication

Of the plan of the reformation adopted by
Queen Elizabeth,

Eminently qualified him for the prelacy:
All the extensive and important duties of
which function

He perfectly understood, and conscientiously
discharged

With fervour, prudence, and integrity.

The love of his country

(The ruling passion of his truly English
heart)

Urged him to promote, with unwearied care,
Loyalty, industry, sobriety,

And whatever might secure and increase the
public welfare.

A Father to his Clergy,

He directed them by his counsel,

Supported them by his authority,

And assisted them by his liberality:

A rare example!

After many other bountiful donations,
He assigned 200*l.* per annum, during his life,
For the augmentation of the smaller benefices
of his diocese.

A guardian of the poor,

He abounded in private charities, and en-
couraged every public one.

Long may the sick and impotent bless the
patron,

And those of this county the institutor,

Of INFIRMARIES!

Hospitality and generosity,

Enlivened with cheerfulness, affability, and
good nature,

Were the distinguished virtues of the man,
and the friend,

And the piety and fortitude of the Christian
Were brought to the test, and stood the trial
In two most afflicting circumstances—

The death of a lovely daughter,

In whom, at eleven years of age,

All the graces of the mind, dwelling in the
most elegant form,

Not only began to dawn,

But seemed to be hastening to maturity;

And the death of a most accomplished son,
at the age of seventeen,

Whose virtuous disposition and uncommon
attainments in learning

Deserved, and received, the favour and ap-
plause

of Eton and Christ-church.

Conjugal and maternal affection,

Weeping over the mingled ashes

Of her much-honoured and much-lamented
Lord,

And of her dear children,

Erected this monument to their memory.

He was born July 27, 1697; was ap-
pointed clerk of the closet to Queen Ca-
roline 1729; was made dean of Wells in
1733; was consecrated Bishop of St.
Asaph 1736; and was translated to the
see of Worcester in 1743. He married
in 1731, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard
Price, of Hayes, in the county of Mid-
dlesex, esq. and died September 27,
1759, leaving to a tender mother's care,
one surviving beloved daughter, since
given in marriage to the honourable
and reverend Mr. York, Dean of Lin-
coln.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BIRTH OF WIT.

AS Fancy stray'd to gather flow'rs,
And breathe the scented sweets of May,
To vine-clad hills and shady bow'rs,
The maiden bent her silent way.

Young Bacchus saw the wand'ring maid;
Her charms inflamed his eager soul:
And while she slept beneath the shade,
The God upon her slumbers stole.

Time crown'd the secret blest embrace,
And gave the pair an offspring fit;
A boy, with every charming grace,
And call'd the heavenly infant, *Wit*.

A. B. E.

THE NEGRO: A POEM.

WRITTEN ON THE ISLAND OF ST. CROIX.

HOW oft among the sweet refreshing bow-
ers,

'Midst groves of orange or banana's shade;
When balmy gales allayed the sultry hours,
Has careless childhood wander'd thro' the
glade.

There have I listened to the negro's song,
While pityswelled my tender infant breast;
Oft heard the sighs that breathed the vales
along,
And wept to find his sorrows ne'er at rest.

For Congo's shore his heart lamented loud,
For those dear woods, the scene of early
love,
Where first to Samba ardently he vow'd
His constant care and tenderness to prove.

'Midst tall Palmetos where his hut once
stood,
Where peace and plenty smiled in happier
day,
His bark would glide on Gambia's silver flood,
While soft at evening rose the simple lay.

And when the golden sun's last glimm'ring
beam
Illum'd the tops of spicy forests wide,
Joyous he'd view the trembling radiance gleam
O'er the smooth surface of the yellow
tide.

Yes

Yes there he roam'd in nature's fullest pride,
Nor any fear, or any danger knew,
Save when the voice of frightful Obi* cried,
Or from the clouds the winged lightnings
flew.

But careless now he sees the lightnings fly
Beholds the main in dreadful fury toss'd;
His only, fondest wish, is how to die,
For ev'ry comfort, ev'ry hope is lost.

Alas! my Samba! bursting sighs exclaim,
Where now the love that charm'd my
youthful soul?
Is't left me only to invoke thy name?
While years of misery thus o'er me roll.

Oh! could'st thou hear 'midst curses dreadful
din

The murd'rous lash that wounds my shat-
ter'd frame—

That lash which sounds my labour to be-
gin,

Whilst my indignant soul repels the
shame!

To Samba thus he pour'd the plaintive song,
And the faint breezes answered to his
moan,

In tears he curs'd the authors of his wrong,
While oft in anguish burst the bitter groan.

Middle Temple,

L. S.

THE SECOND EDEN. A POEM ADDRESSED
TO R——P——, ESQ. OCCASIONED BY
SEEING A GROUPE OF HIS CHILDREN,
DRINKING TEA WITH A SET OF SMALL
CHINA-WARE UNDER AN APPLE-TREE,
IN HIS GARDEN AT HAMPSTEAD.

By S. J. PRATT, Esq.

YOU ask a tender but an arduous lay,
Sweet childhood! who can sing thy cloud-
less day?

Of all our hours the whitest and the best,
Nature devotes—to *infancy the blest!*
Yet some bright points, in spite of storm and
strife,

Some points of time, shine fair in every life;
And these, however brief their date, or birth,
The happy fondly call a—*heaven on earth!*

When first the *maiden soldier*, from the war,
Alights victorious from his laurell'd car;
When first the *maiden sailor* shares his prize,
And with the *treasure* to his Nancy flies;
When first the *maiden beauty* wounds her
swains,

And first the *maiden bard* his chaplet gains;
When first the *bride* presents a much-wished
son,

And the glad *beir* first reaches twenty-one;
When mutual lovers steal the first dear walk,
How of this heaven on earth! th' enthusiasts
talk!

* A deity much dreaded by all the ne-
groes.

The first of human joys they deem their own
“A heaven on earth!” each cries, is “mine
alone.”

Yet oft, this heaven on earth, like tulips,
springs

From mixture strong of sublunary things;
Tho' pure at first the streams of life may
flow,

Full oft a muddy bottom glooms below;
When passions scare the turtle from her nest,
Where can her feathers smoothe, her foot
have rest?

In riper years however good and fair,
The world, the sullied world, will have its
share.

But CHILDHOOD! Angel CHILDHOOD! O
'tis thine,

While yet on earth, to bear the traits divine;
Unspotted by the world, unknown to art,
Already thou, of cherubim art part;
No thoughts, no deeds, are thine that can
annoy,

No Wish but leads to innocence and joy;
Gay, vivid, tender, ever on the glow,
Like summer air, chaste as winter snow.

Thy ev'ry moment wing'd with balmy bliss,
Sincere thy smile and seraph pure thy kiss;
Or if a transient tear-drop bathes thy eyes,
Scarce do we see it tremble e'er it dies:

Yes, angel childhood, yes, to thee is given—
And ah! to thee alone on *earth a heaven!*

Would you this truth by illustration see,
Join yonder party of the apple-tree;
Tints of the godhead there illumine the place,
Each mind a Virtue, and each form a Grace,
A SECOND EDEN in yon garden fair,
Blooms like the first, e'er sin found entrance
there!

THE TINY TEA-TABLE.

CHANGE, my muse, O change the measure
To the smoothest note of pleasure;

Flora, thou a garland twine,
Meet for Childhood's lili'd shrine;
Form the wreath of love and truth,
Breathing beauty, breathing youth!

See, O see, each pure delight
Pour upon the raptur'd sight.

Rose and Woodbine blooming round,
Hear, O hear, each blissful sound,
Prank and whim, and impulse wild,
Hear,—and *wish thyself a child.*

Close beneath yon spreading shade,
Fit for happy creatures made,
Lo! the tiny TABLE set,

And those happy creatures met;
Angels, round a mortal board
With the sweets of nature stor'd!

'Tis not sure the stream of tea.

'Tis not mortal fruits we see;

Or if mortal, cherub-guest

Surely might partake the feast:

Rose and woodbine blooming round,

Hear, O hear, each blissful sound;

Prank and whim and impulse wild!

Hear—and *wish thou wert a child!*

WISH

WISH thou wert ELIZA fair,
Maiden of the lib'ral air,
Softly pensive, full of glee,
Queens, dear girl, might envy thee;
Not thy name-sake, good Queen Bess,
Ever knew such happiness!

WISH thou wert that beauteous boy,
ALFRED, form'd to every joy!
Alfred, born to emulate
His namesake, justly styl'd the Great:
Brow, that awes, and cheek that burns,
View the man and child by turns;
Now profoundest thoughts employ,
Now a frolic-loving boy;
In that child, the Muse's eye
Beeds of high emprise can spy.

WISH thou wert that charming maid.
Who gives lustre to the shade;
Eye so bright, and cheek so fair,
Who, LAURA, can with THEE compare?
Such charms thy namesake scarce could boast
When tender Petrarch prais'd them most!

WISH thou wert that maiden sweet,
Who next Laura takes her seat;
Soft, majestic, gay, and free,
Who can vie with EMILY?
England's scepter'd Caroline
Could not Emily outshine;
Would'st thou paint the opening day
Lovely Emily pourtray.

SHOULD'ST thou wish a blooming face,
Perfect shape and native grace,
Fair complexion, eyes of blue,
Appealing, and commanding too;
Playful features, that display,
Feeling tender, fancy gay,
Dimpled RICHARD, meek, tho' wild—
Wish thyself that darling child.

Yet, why should you and yon fair dame,
Who shares your blessings, worth, and fame,
The happy husband, happy wife,
Who gave those happy creatures life
Wish ANY change? Enough of bliss
Is theirs—to view a scene like this;
And that delicious-breathing sigh,
That tear which now illumines the eye
Now courses down the glowing cheek,
Are raptures—tho' too vast to speak.
'Twas Nature's God that gave that rapture
birth
To form the favour'd parents' *heaven on earth!*
And as for you, dear happy children, say,
Shall not a wish for you conclude the lay?

Yes—Nature's God inspires one fervent prayer,
O may you long CONTINUE WHAT YOU
ARE!
No Change more blest on you can heav'n be-
stow,
While Nature's God can spare you here below!

ALEXANDER'S FEAST: AN ODE.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

TIMOTHEUS now, in music handy,
Struck up a tune call'd—Drops of
Brandy;
The hero pulls out Thaïs to the dance:
Timotheus now struck up a reel;
The couple skipp'd with nimble heel,
Then sat them down, and drank a quart of
Nantz.

Now did the master of the lyre
On dancing exercise his fire.
He sung of hops at court, and wakes, and fairs;
He sung of dancing dogs, and dancing bears;
He prais'd the minuet of Nan Catley,
And lumps of pudding, and Moll Pately:
The king grew proud, and soon began to reel,
A hopping inspiration seiz'd his heel.

Bravi, bravi, the soldier croud
In admiration cried aloud.
The lady dances like a bold Thalestris,
And Alexander hops like Monsieur Vestris.
Again, so furiously they dance a jig,
The lady lost her cap, the hero lost his wig.

The motley mob, behind, before,
Exclaim'd encore, encore, encore.
Proud of th' applause, and justly vain,
Thaïs made a curtsy low,
Such as court ladies make before the Queen.
Alexander made a bow,
Such as the royal levee oft has seen,
And then they danc'd the reel again.

Of vast applause the couple vain,
Delighted, danc'd the reel again:
Now in, and now out,
They skipp'd it about,
As tho' they felt the madness of the moon;
Such was the power of Timothy and tune.

When the dub a dub, dub a dub drum,
In triumph behind e'm beat—Go to bed Tom.

And now in their ire,
Return'd from the fire,
In revenge for the Greeks that were dead,
The King and his punk
Got most horribly drunk,
And together went reeling to bed.
Jan. 5, 1808.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

COMMITTEE FOR PLUNDERED MINISTERS.

IN the books of the committee for plundered ministers, under the date of the 8th of July 1645, is the following entry.

"Whereas the rectory of the parish of Little Gransden, in the county of Cambridge, being void by death, and as the committee were informed, was in the gift of the Bishop of Ely, it was accordingly sequestered by the committee to the use of Thomas Perry, a godly and orthodox divine; and whereas John Tolley, master of arts, hath since pretended some right to the said church, by some other title, which said John Tolley hath been since, upon articles exhibited against him, and examinations therein taken on both sides discovered to be a very strict practiser of the late illegal innovations, of bowing at the name of Jesus to the altar and to the east, and to have furnished one of his chambers at Peter House college, in Cambridge, where he was sometime fellow and president, with divers popish ornaments, and in particular with a crucifix and an altar at the east end thereof, with an ovel upon the walls over it, with stripes of gold round about it, representing a glory and a cross within it, and other superstitious trimming, and to have assisted in the conveying away of the College and University plate to the king, for which his fellowship had been sequestered from him; it is ordered that the said rectory and the profits thereof shall continue sequestered to the use of the said Thomas Perry, and that the said John Tolley be not permitted to officiate the cure of the said church, but that the said Thomas Perry shall continue to officiate in the same, and enjoy the profits of the said rectory, until further order shall be made.

DR. BEALE, MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S.

Cambridge felt the full force of Cromwell's severity, not only in its corporate capacity, but in the manner in which the principal members were treated who remained steady to Charles. Dr. Beale was exceedingly zealous in the king's service, particularly in conveying the University plate to the king, which could be scarcely justified even by the imperious necessities of his lawful monarch. This conduct, however, rendered him so obnoxious to Cromwell, that, together with Dr. Sterne, master of Jesus, and Dr. Martin, of Queen's, he was seized by a party of the usurper's soldiers, carried to London, and thrown into prison. He was very barbarously treated during his

confinement, which lasted a long time, and deprived of all his preferments.

DR. EDMUND LYON COOKE.

In Dr. Cooke's will, dated June 1609, is the following singular bequest to the master and fellows of Jesus College, which perhaps some of the fellows of that learned society may be able to explain.

"Item, I give to the master and fellows of Jesus College my *redde cocke*, most humbly thanking them for all their goodness towards me and mine, and most heartily besecching them as well to forgive in whatsoever I have offended, and to vouchsafe their acceptance of this poor remembrance from their most undutiful and unthankful servant."

ABBOT WALTER MOUNTAGUE.

Abbot Mountague, son of Edward the first Earl of Manchester was born in London, and educated in Sidney College, after leaving which, he travelled so far as to unsettle his mind in religious matters. Upon being sent into France on public affairs, he bade farewell to his religion and his country, having settled himself in a monastery in France, where he wrote his "Justificatory Letter," which was answered by the celebrated Lucius Cary Lord Falkland. He was in great favour with the queen mother, Henrietta Maria, she having made him abbot of Nanteuil, and afterwards of Pontois. He survived his patroness but a short time.

ANTHONY TACKNEY.

This diligent and conscientious tutor was a fellow and afterwards master of Emanuel College, and also regius professor. In 1653, he succeeded Dr. Arrow-smith in the mastership of St. John's. In 1661, King Charles II. out of his princely care and regard for him, commanded him to surrender his mastership, professorship and rectory of Summersham in favour of one Cuning, and the inflexible Earl of Manchester accompanied the mandate with a billet, expressing his inclination to improve his interest for his advantage, and desiring him to cede both his places on the receipt of his letter. To contend was vain, and the poor old man with his family, was driven into indigence and obscurity, from which he was only extricated by a liberal pension of 100*l.* per annum voluntarily paid by his successor. He died in 1669 at the age of 71.

DISPUTES BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MAYOR OF CAMBRIDGE.

Frequent disputes seem to have prevailed in former periods between the University

University and the corporation of Cambridge, relative to the jurisdiction of the former. In the year 1534, an instance is recorded, which seems to have had a very amicable termination. Mr. Slegge, the then mayor, maintained that he owed no obedience to the vice-chancellor, as vice-chancellor, but as speaking in the king's name; and he drew up articles of accusation against the University for pretending that they were entitled to more. On the Friday before Michaelmas day, the vice-chancellor sent the mayor word to meet him at St. Mary's, to hear an answer to his *libell*, when he answered each article distinctly: after which, says the Chronicle, "*they departed to the Pump tavern, the University paying for it.*" The mayor elect asked the vice-chancellor to dinner on Michaelmas day. On Michaelmas day, between nine and ten, the mayor, with his company, went to their hall in their best arraye, and a quarter before eleven the mayor sent two baylyffs to the vice-chancellor, to desire him to come to the hall. The vice-chancellor, with the doctors in their red robes, with the proctors, and between sixty and eighty students, met at St. Maryes, whither the mayor came, and, after much conversation, submitted to take the oaths, as he was wont, save that he required it first to be read in Latin, and then in English, and the baylyffs were sworn, and paid the proctors 3s. and 4d., After this, the vice-chancellor, doctors, mayor, &c. separated to St. Mary's until the cloth was laid for dinner."

FRENCH FLATTERY.

We must not suppose that the French were at any time deficient in that style of excessive adulation in their addresses to their sovereigns, of which we now daily see so many specimens, or that it took its rise in favour of their present idol. To say nothing of the flattery with which Louis the Fourteenth was continually fed, we subjoin a curious harangue addressed to Louis the Fifteenth, after his campaign of 1745.

"The conquests of your majesty are so rapid, that we think it absolutely necessary that future Historians should be cautious in their relation, lest posterity should consider them as fables, unworthy of belief. Yet they must be told as an undoubted fact that your majesty, when at the head of your army, wrote yourself an account of your exploits, having no other table but a *drum*. The most distant ages must learn that the English, those fierce and audacious enemies, jealous of your majesty's fame, were com-

pelled to yield to your prowess the palace of glory. Their allies were only so many witnesses of their shame, and hastened to join their standards only to become the spectators of your majesty's triumph. We venture to tell your majesty, that whatever may be the love you bear your subjects, there is still one way to add to our felicity, by curbing the high courage which you possess, and which would cost us too many tears, if it exposed to the certain danger of war your majesty's precious life or that of the young hero, the object of our fondest hopes!"

Such an address to princes so little warlike as that of Louis the Fifteenth and his son, was the height of falsehood and absurdity. The military exploits of Napoleon may perhaps justify the language of flattery, whatever we may think of the rest of his character.

SENSIBILITY.

Dominique de Vic, governor of Amiens, of Calais and vice-admiral of France, always made particular enquiry in whatever place he commanded, for the merchants and artificers of reputable character, and on being informed who they were and where they lived, he would visit them in the most friendly manner, and request them to dine with him. Of this amiable man, history relates these two affecting anecdotes.

In the year 1586, he lost the calf of his right leg by a gun-shot, and though the part was well cured, yet he could not attempt to ride on horseback, without experiencing the most excruciating pain in his wounded leg, in consequence of which, he retired to Guyenne. He had lived there about three years, when he was informed of the death of Henry the Third, and the embarrassments of Henry the Fourth, and the great need in which he stood of all his good servants. He directly had his leg cut off, sold part of his estates, entered into the king's service once more, and rendered him the most signal service at the battle of Ivry.

Two days after this great prince was assassinated, De Vic going through the Rue de la Ferronnerie, and seeing the spot on which this horrid murder was committed, he fell senseless to the ground, and died next morning.

SINGULAR VENGEANCE.

The following singular historical fact is related by Don Vincent Baçallar y Sanna Marquis of San-Felipe, in his history of Spain, during the reign of Philip the Fifth. The Portuguese having declared in favour of the Arch-duke Charles of Austria,

Austria, and having encamped themselves in the environs of Madrid, the courtezans of the city resolved to signalize their zeal for the cause of Philip. Those who were most notoriously afflicted with a certain disorder, were accustomed to perfume themselves and regularly visit every night the camp of the Portuguese; the consequence was that in less than three weeks, more than six thousand of the enemy were consigned to the hospitals, where the greater number of them died.

M. de Saintfoix, in his *Essais Histo-*

riques sur Paris, tom. 3, p. 235, remarks, that this curious event was once the subject of a debate at which he was present. The question to be decided was, Whether these women, by thus prostituting themselves to the Portuguese, were guilty of sin; or whether the intention did not justify the deed? Those who maintained that there was no guilt in the act, argued, that as it is permitted to slaughter the enemy, burn his cities, ravage his country, and annoy him by every possible mode: *a priori*, it is lawful to give him the —.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the INSTITUTE, for the last HALF YEAR of 1806. By M. DELAMBRE, SECRETARY to the INSTITUTE.

THE class is acquainted with how much success M. Laplace has subjected to analysis the phenomena of capillary tubes; a subject the elucidation of which many distinguished philosophers and geometers had attempted in vain. This analysis furnished him with an explanation of these singular phenomena. It was long ago remarked, that two bodies swimming on a fluid, which rises or sinks around them, approach each other, and unite by an accelerated motion; but they are more frequently repelled, if the fluid, which rises around the one, sinks about the other, and in this case, if we suitably diminish the distance, attraction may be observed to succeed to repulsion. These surprising phenomena long since attracted the attention of philosophers.

Amontons, a hundred years ago, had endeavoured to explain them; but M. Monge, in the Memoir of the Academy of Sciences, for 1787, has demonstrated the insufficiency, and even the inaccuracy of the principles of that philosopher. This memoir contains many philosophical observations and interesting experiments. Lastly, M. Laplace has submitted all these effects to the same analysis, from which he had deduced the phenomena of capillary attraction. He proves that, if two parallel planes have their inferior parts dipped into a fluid, their internal and external surfaces support a pressure, of which he gives the analytical expression. We may conceive that, if the external be superior to the internal pressure, the two planes must approach,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 167.

and in the contrary case recede from, each other.

M. Laplace, we are informed, explains in detail the circumstances which give birth to all these phenomena, the limits which separate them, and the point where repulsion changes into an apparent attraction, and combines the whole in two general theorems, or algebraical formulæ, wherein we readily perceive the whole of his doctrine, of which all that precedes is only the translation into common language.

The memoir concludes with an experiment, made with much care, by M. Haüy. A square sheet of laminated talc was suspended by a very loose thread, so that its lower part was immersed in water. In this state, when he plunged into the same fluid, and at a little distance, the inferior part of a parallelopiped of ivory, in a vertical situation, and parallel to the square of talc, a sensible repulsion was immediately observable; but, on diminishing this distance, the repulsion ceased by degrees, and gave place to an attraction which, by an accelerated motion, carried the talc toward the parallelopiped, and brought it speedily into contact with it. This experiment, several times repeated with different modifications, constantly gave the result indicated by the theory.

In another memoir, continues the reporter, M. Laplace has proposed to subject to the same analysis the phenomena of the adhesion of bodies to the surface of fluids. When we apply a disc of glass on the surface of water at rest in a vessel of great extent, we experience, in detaching it, a resistance, so much more considerable, as the surface of the disc is greater. On elevating the disk, we raise up, at the same time,

II

above

above the fluid contained in the vessel, a column of this fluid. If we continue to elevate the disc, the column is lengthened; but, a period arrives, when its weight becoming superior to the adhesion, it is detached, and falls down. The weight of this column, when it is about to fall, indicates the proportion of the resistance to be overcome, in order to detach the disc, the analytical expression of which is given by M. Laplace.

When the fluid is of a nature to sink instead of rising in the capillary tube, the column supported assumes the form of a kind of truncated cone; in this case, the analytical expression changes and includes an additional element, that is, the angle, which the surface of the cone forms with the disc of the glass.

The first formula, compared with the experiments of Messrs. Hany and Achard, gives $\frac{7}{5}$ nearly the weight of the observed column.

The second has not yet been compared, because it includes an angle, which observers have hitherto neglected to consider; and of which it was equally difficult to foresee the importance, and to ascertain the proportion.

If we place horizontally, one over the other, two discs of glass, leaving between them a very thin stratum of water, the two discs adhere together with a considerable force. M. Laplace gives on this occasion a formula, by which he finds the force of adherence somewhat less than two-thirds of that which M. Guyton had found by experiments. This difference doubtless depends on the very nice valuation of the interval which separates the disks, or perhaps the inequalities of their surfaces, which it is difficult to render perfectly smooth.

The same theory indicates a correction in the well known hydrostatical principle discovered by Archimedes, respecting the diminution of weight which a body experiences when dipt into a liquid. This diminution cannot be estimated merely by the weight of a volume of fluid equal to the part of the body situated above the level. We must likewise add to it the weight of the fluid removed by the capillary action, if the body is not of a nature to become moist; but if, on the contrary, it become moistened, we must subtract from it the weight of the volume raised up by the capillary action. M. Monge, in the Memoirs already cited, had considered the first

part of this theorem as a thing perfectly evident. M. Laplace enters here into a rigorous demonstration of its truth, subjoining this reflection, that what relates to the capillary action wholly disappears, when a body is completely immersed in a fluid beneath its level.

To complete the explanation of capillary effects, M. Laplace considers, lastly, the curious phenomena which equal and very thin cylinders of steel exhibit when they swim on the surface of a fluid. In whatever manner we bring them into contact, they are not slow, after several oscillations, to unite throughout their length, as if they formed only one plate. These oscillations, being determined by analysis, it might be wished, that they should be observed with great accuracy, in order to compare them with their analytical expression. These comparisons, observes the author, are the touchstone of the theories; but in order that the proof may be reckoned complete, it is not sufficient, that the formulæ vaguely indicate the effects, which proceed from given circumstances; it is moreover necessary, that they determine their exact quantities. M. Laplace is about, we are informed by M. Delambre, to publish an interesting addition to this theory.

M. Roswag, of Strasburg, presented in 1784, to the Board of Commerce a kind of gauze made of iron wire, for which he received a premium, and the loom, which he had invented for its fabrication, was deposited in the cabinet of machines, at Vaucanson.

In imitation of this fabric, M. Rochon produced others in 1799, which he varnished with a transparent glue, in order to substitute them for horn in the lanterns a-board ships of war.

He is also of opinion, that this species of gauze covered with a thin coating of plaster might protect ships and buildings ashore from fire, or at least serve to render such a calamity less frequent, and less destructive.

These fabrics might in short prove extremely useful for theatrical decorations, which are so liable to take fire; the only inconveniency attending their adoption, for such purposes, would be their want of flexibility; but M. Rochon, we learn from the present report, does not despair of discovering, by the aid of chemistry, a remedy for this imperfection; and it was chiefly with the view of obtaining the assistance of his learned associates,

associates, and calling the attention of chemists and naturalists to this subject, that he was induced to read the memoir, of which M. Delambre has given the account.

An eclipse of the sun is a phenomenon equally useful in order to verify astronomical tables, and to determine geographical longitudes; it is one besides which of all others attracts most the attention of observers. M. Lalande, in conformity to a practice he had followed, for more than fifty years, calculated all the observations he could collect, respecting that of 1806. The intervention of clouds concealed it from the view of the astronomers of Paris, but it was observed in several parts of France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. It was in America, however, where it must have been most interesting, since it was total at Boston and Albany. At Kinderhook, near this last city, M. Ferrers observed it with very excellent instruments. According to him, the conjunction took place at 11h. 45' 33". M. Lalande found exactly the same, and as it was known by other observations, that it happened at Paris, at 4h. 30' 6", the difference of longitude is therefore 7h. 15' 27".

The same eclipse was also observed at Albany, but at the instant of returning light the observer happened not to have his eye applied to the glass; and though this phenomenon appears to be of a nature to be equally well observed by the naked eyes, it yet should seem, that he had been some seconds too late.

A curious remark of M. Ferrers is, that the disc of the moon appeared enlightened a few seconds before the end of the total eclipse, which he considers as an effect of the moon's atmosphere.

The obscurity was not so great as might have been supposed; he saw only six principal stars or planets. A luminous ring from 45 to 50', which surrounded the sun, in some degree lessened the darkness.

From a comparison of this total eclipse with some annular eclipses formerly observed, M. Lalande is of opinion, that the irradiation of the sun is at 2" and that it is necessary to add 1" to the semi-diameter of the moon, which he had determined by direct observations made at the time of the full moon.

Several astronomers are of opinion, that the sun is not immoveably fixed in a single point of space. M. Lalande,

from the common motion of rotation, which is generally admitted, supposed that it might possess a motion of translation. This, which he threw out as a mere conjecture, Dr. Herschel has undertaken to prove by observations; he appears even to be confident that he could determine the point of the heavens, towards which the sun advances with all his planetary train. M. Prevot, a member of the academy of Petersburg had drawn the same conclusion; but M. de Sejour, having treated the question analytically, was of opinion, that it cannot be resolved when considered in all its extent, which has led Dr. Herschel again to resume the subject in the Philosophical Transactions for 1805.

If the motions that are remarked in several stars are only apparent, and produced by the movement of the sun itself, which approaches some while it recedes from those on the opposite side of the heavens, all these apparent motions would be parallel between themselves, and to the motion of the sun. These motions are very slow, and so far as they have been hitherto observed form only small arcs; but if we prolong them in idea, they must form large circles, which will intersect each other at the same point of the heavens, and this point must be that, towards which all the planetary system tends. The well known motions of two stars are sufficient to determine this point, if the observations be accurate, and the principles just. Two other stars would lead to the same conclusion as the first, and the same consequence will be confirmed by all the other stars that can be observed in pairs. Dr. Herschel undertook to observe in this way the most brilliant stars in the Catalogue of Maskelyne. The results of these labours are not, however, sufficiently decisive to establish the motion of the sun, and the immobility of the stars; it should rather seem, that they have each a distinct motion, and without admitting this supposition, M. Sejour is of opinion, that the problem cannot be solved. Notwithstanding this decision, M. Burekhardt has submitted it anew to the strictest analysis. His formulæ are more commodious, and more susceptible of application than those of M. de Sejour, and much less complex than the trigonometrical calculation of Dr. Herschel. He has, with great propriety, rejected the distances of the stars which appear, and are really one of the elements of that calculation,

and

and which will probably always remain unknown to us. If the sun alone move, we may in time, and by accurate observations, discover this motion with precision; but if the stars have also a motion, the separation of the unknown will be impossible, and hence much embarrassment will result to future astronomers, if the observation should be interrupted for some ages, and if, after a period of barbarism astronomers should be inclined on the revival of the sciences to calculate anew the motions of the celestial bodies, by the comparison of their observations with ours. But, even on this supposition, which is happily very improbable, it only follows, that the observations made during the eighteenth century would appear a little less precise, which could not, however, render them of so little value as the very limited number of rude observations handed down by the Greeks, have been to us.

The problem of discovering the wheel-work necessary to represent the planetary motions has been resolved, in the most satisfactory manner, by M. Hughens, by continued fractions which possess the advantage of furnishing approximate valuations, always expressed by the smallest possible numbers, in the different degrees of approximation to which we may judge proper to carry them. But this method cannot always be adopted by artists, who construct orreries. M. Buerkhardt has therefore pointed out calculations more easy and sufficiently exact for practical purposes. But the most important part of his labours, according to M. Delambre, consists in the advice which he offers them to abstain from all those researches which can neither be useful to themselves, nor productive of any real utility to science. The most perfect machine must always represent with less precision the motions of the planets than the most indifferent ephemeris. An artist possessed of ordinary talents can only, after a vast expense of labour and time, produce a very imperfect work, for which it will be impossible to find a purchaser; but should he even evince extraordinary capacity, however we may be led to admire the resources of his genius and art, we must still regret, that they have been wasted on such an unproductive undertaking. His *planetarium*, or orrery, will be at a price above the reach of individuals, and governments must perceive that they can make a much more useful distribution of the rewards

appropriated to industry. It cannot then be too warmly inculcated on artists to avoid such ruinous projects, and leave them to the rich amateur, who possessing a taste and talents for such employments, pursues them merely for his own amusement, without the hope or expectation of emolument. Orreries, besides, are not well calculated for instruction, as they afford but a very imperfect representation of the solar system. They display very nearly their different motions in proportions to each other, but neither exhibit the size nor distances of the celestial bodies. All the machinery which we conceal, only gives a very false idea of the simple means employed by nature.

M. Delambre next proceeds to notice, in conformity to the intimation formerly given, the report of the commissioners, respecting the most curious and important inventions, which have been presented to the Institute by learned foreigners. The report of M. Carnot, concerning the machine invented by Messrs. Nieps, to which they have given the name of *Pyréolophora*, claims the first notice. This word is composed of three Greek words $\piῦρ$, fire; $Αἶολος$, Æolus, or wind; and $φέρω$, I carry. The inventors intend by this name to indicate the moving powers of the machine, which consist of the wind from a bellows, the fire and the air suddenly dilated.

Their intention was to produce a machine of equal power with a steam-engine, and which would not require such a great consumption of fuel.

In order to form some idea how the sudden dilatation of the air is produced, as well as the model of its action, we must suppose to ourselves a copper recipient firmly attached to a horizontal table. To one of the sides is fitted a tube, through which a mass of air is impelled into the recipient. In its course this air meets with some particles of combustible matter, that it projects upon a flame, with which it enters into ignition. The inflamed matter penetrating into the recipient dilates the air in it with great force, which exerts its action against its sides, pushing before it a piston, which enters into a second tube adapted to the other side. This piston impels forward a column of water, or any other body exposed to its action, after which it resumes its place, and the machine recovers its original position, continuing to act successively in the same manner, and all these effects are produced in 5".

In an experiment made by the inventors, a boat loaded with 9 quintals, and presenting to the water a prow of 36 square decimetres, 6 feet square, ascended the Saone with a velocity double that of the current.

In another experiment made by the commissioners, the pressure exerted on a piston of 22 centimetres, 3 square inches, held in equilibrium a weight of 57 kilogrammes; the internal capacity was 418 centimetres, 21 inches, and the consumption of fuel was only 32 centigrammes, 6 grains.

The inventors propose to bring this machine to still greater perfection; but even in its present state, the violent successions of the machine, the motion which it communicates to the body on which it rests, in short, the rapidity of the movements, affords a sufficient proof of the intensity and impetuosity of this new moving power; and from which the most advantageous consequences may be expected, when repeated experiments shall have brought it to that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible.

Such is the opinion of the commissioners, and the class, we are informed by M. Delambre, has ordered the report to be inserted without any abridgement

in the historical part of their memoirs, in order to preserve the recollection, and the date of an invention, which bids fair to produce such important consequences, both in a physical and economical point of view.

M. Pictet, a corresponding member of the Institute, has presented on the part of Messrs. Malley of Geneva, ten models of scapements, constructed of the same calibre, and of which the three last are the invention of M. Tavan, the artist who executed all the models.

It is impossible, says M. Delambre, in the compass of a report, to convey a perfect idea of the various parts of the mechanism, or of the copious report, in which M. Prony has analysed and described these scapements. We can only state, according to the opinion of the commissioners, which was adopted by the class, that they display a spirit of invention, with an accuracy of execution, which evinces very distinguished talents; and the commissioners farther express how much it is to be wished, that the society of Geneva would publish the descriptive memoir, which accompanied the models.

(To be Continued)

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM CHAPMAN'S, and MR. EDWARD WALTON CHAPMAN'S (NEWCASTLE ON TYNE,) for a *Method of making a Belt or Flat Band for the purpose of drawing Coals, &c. up the Shafts of Mines, &c.*

THE nature of this invention consists, first, in the combination of two or any greater number of strands of shroud-laid-rope, laid side by side, so as to form any determinate breadth of belt or flat band; and, secondly, in the peculiar machinery for facilitating its formation. A strand of a shroud-laid rope, is the first combination of the yarns which are twisted together round one common axis, so as to form a compact cylindric mass; and the common shroud-laid rope is formed of three of these strands twisted together the contrary way to the twist of the strand; which for common purposes is necessary, although the loss of strength is so considerable, that exclusive of the reduction of length from being made into a rope, the strength of two strands made in such a way as to make all the yarns bear an equal tension,

or nearly so, will, when laid side by side, be nearly equal to that of three such strands combined in a rope; from which circumstance the chief advantage arises in forming the strands into belts, instead of making them into ropes. The belts will be best composed of an equal number of strands, each alternate one twisted the contrary way to the other, so as to counteract the tendency they would otherwise have to twist round one another. It is also eligible that the yarns for the differently twisted strand should be twisted contrary ways. Four, six, or eight strands will form the most convenient belt, but each extreme verges towards its respective disadvantage: viz. if liable to be chafed, the broad belt will be soonest injured; but, on the other hand, the narrow belts, from the necessarily increased thickness of the strands, will sooner destroy themselves by bending over the pulleys. In forming the flat belts, attention should be paid to the strands being all brought to an equal tension before they are combined together, which combination may be done in

in any manner at the pleasure of the manufacturer. They may be rivetted together at proper intervals with strong iron wires, or laced or stitched together. The easiest way of stitching them is, whilst they are laid at length in the rope-ground, to attach each strand to a rope, on which, by means of leading pulleys, equal loads or weights may be suspended, which will stretch each strand equally. If these weights descend to the ground, they may be raised by heaving at the opposite end of the proposed belt. Means of course must be taken to prevent the strands untwisting, which may easily be done by fastening a sufficient weight below each where they are attached to the stretching ropes, so as to prevent their turning round. The degree of tension upon each strand should be proportionate to what the whole belt has to bear. The remaining process is to combine the strands side by side, which, as before observed, may be done in any manner at the pleasure of the operator. In the use of the belts for raising weights of any kind, it will be most adviseable for the belt to be confined to roll upon itself as a spiral; but in some cases this may be dispensed with. The hauling forward of the truck any determinate space between each stitch, may be done by means of a winding barrel on the sledge, and a chain or rope leading from it to any fixed object, and in a variety of ways so obvious as to require no description, although the progressive transition of the machine from place to place is one of its most essential constituent parts; because without this moveability it could not be applied to the stitching of any belt, where its parts to be thus connected are lying stretched at length side by side. But if the operator prefer drawing forward the belt or flat band as it is stitched, then the truck or frame may be stationary and without wheels. All that this invention consists of, is the use of strands laid side by side, so as to acquire a strength which ropes used in this manner would not have; and also, the invention of the truck or frame with its apparatus, for combining speedily and correctly together any requisite number of strands or other flexible substances laid side by side.

MR. GRADIAH ELLIOT'S (LAMBETH,) for
*Improvements in the Construction of
Coaches, Chariots, and various other
Four-Wheel Carriages.*

It will be difficult to describe this invention without the assistance of figures;

it consists however in the constructing of coaches or any four-wheeled carriages without a perch or cranes. For this purpose there are fore and hind springs which are fastened to two beds that project from the body or boot; and two pieces of timber are framed before, and two when required behind, from the front and hind seat rail, which project out at each end of the body to receive the spring bed or beds. There is also a horizontal wheel fixed to the body or the boot for the purpose of locking round: the top front springs are fixed to the bed which projects from the horizontal wheel: there is a spindle bar fixed into the bed: the hind springs are fixed with a projection from the body, the same as the front, but without the horizontal wheel. The drawing that accompanies the specification exhibits the whole construction in a very clear manner. The Patentee makes use of springs either with or without braces as most convenient; and he claims to vary the size, shape or form, and the application of such springs according to existing circumstances, or as different roads may require: and, if necessary, he fixes braces, ropes, or chains, from any part of one axle-tree to the other, and from the fore axle-tree to the splinter bar.

MRS. ELIZABETH BELL'S (BLACKHEATH,) for certain *Improvements in an artificial Method of Sweeping Chimnies, and an Improvement in the preparing and manufacturing Pieces used for constructing the Chimnies, &c.*

Mrs. Bell about four years ago took out a patent for objects similar to those just mentioned. By the present invention she professes to remedy the inconveniences which attached to it in a former state. In our sixteenth volume we gave a description of the first specification, and offered some reasons why the plan could not answer in general, so as to supersede the necessity of climbing boys. We have found no occasion to alter that opinion. We have attended much to this subject, and regret that no plan has yet been fallen upon, in which the public can have perfect confidence, in place of that which, though of long use, is certainly detrimental to the health of the children employed in the business. Mrs. Bell denominates her present plan an improved method: and it consists of a frame of iron, or other materials composed of two semicircles, which should possess a considerable degree of adjustment by means

means of screws, so as to encompass and adapt themselves to all the various sizes of chimney-pots that are now in use. To these semicircles are attached upright bars, and at the top of these are fixed cross bars with a couple of supports, which cross bars contain the friction-roller, over which the chain, rope, or line, may be made to pass, while it is performing its passage of ascent and descent in the act of cleansing. This apparatus not only enables a person to sweep any chimney from the bottom, but always provides a ready method of keeping the chain, line, or rope, in a situation that the chimney may be cleansed at a moment's warning.

Remark. Although the chimnies may be swept from below, yet a considerable first expence is necessary to fix the semicircles, screws, bars, &c. to the chimney; and this is required for every chimney that may require to be cleansed. Now we know enough of mankind to infer, that an invention of this kind can never be brought into general use, so long as they can at the current expence of a shilling or sixpence get the same thing done by boys.

Mrs. B. having described her main plan, goes on to give particular descriptions of the brush and other parts of the apparatus, taking care to discriminate between the invention as it now stands and what it was in 1803. She then proceeds to the method of extinguishing fire in chimnies, and to her plan for

making circular chimnies by means of blocks mentioned in a former specification, but of which she says,

"And I farther improve the blocks by making them of such a form as may render them capable of being put to a certain height in the chimnies which have already been built of a square form. In which case I make their exterior form of a circular figure, with levelled or sloping joints, and overlappings, so formed that with the aid of cement, no air or smoke can penetrate through them; and I sometimes make them with knees or slopings, to assimilate with the bevel of the flues of such chimnies. And the said circular blocks may be not only used for the purpose of conveying smoke, but also of conveying all sorts of fluids or bodies in a pulverulent state; and in order to render them generally useful, and in all situations fit for conveyance of water or other fluids, and that they may be incapable of injuring the water or fluids, I give the internal part a certain degree of vitrification by means of any of the substances best capable of producing a powerful and firm vitrification, and likewise in order to protect them from external injury, and to add to the strength of the pipes or blocks meant for the conveyance of fluids."

Another method is given to construct the blocks, but our limits do not allow us to go into farther details.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

* *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE*

AGRICULTURE.

A General View of the Agriculture of Cheshire, drawn up for the Board of Agriculture. By Henry Holland, esq. with a coloured map, 8vo. 10s.

A Treatise on the Cultivation and Preparation of Hemp, with plates. By Robert Wissett, esq. F. R. and A. S. clerk to the Committee of Warehouses of the East India Company, 4to.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History of Leicestershire, Part VI. containing the Hundred of Guthlaxton. By John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth. With 68 plates. Folio, 2l. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas More, with a new Translation of his Utopia, his History of king Richard III. and his Latin Poems. By Arthur Cayley, jun. esq. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.

Memoirs of the public Life of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. By Ralph Fell. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

A Portrait of the Right Hon. Viscount Nelson, with a brief Account of what he did and how he died. 4to. 10s. 6d.

COMMERCE.

An Answer to the Arguments by which Mr. Spence, Mr. Cobbett, and others have attempted

attempted to prove that Commerce is not a Source of National Wealth. By James Mill, esq.

Emancipation in Disguise, a true Crisis of the Colonies, with Considerations on Colonial Monopoly, and the Advantages derived by America from Louisiana. 5s.

DRAMA.

Illustrations of Shakespeare and of ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns of Shakespeare, on the Collection of Popular Tales, entitled *Gesta Romanorum*, and on the English Morris Dance. By Francis Douce. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. boards.

Three Comedies, translated from the Spanish. 7s. 6d.

Critical Essays on the Principal Performers of the London Theatres, including general Remarks on the Practice and Genius of the Stage. Small 8vo. 8s. boards.

EDUCATION.

Collectanea Oratoria, or the Academic Orator; consisting of a Diversity of Oratorical Selections, appertaining to every Class of public Orations. By J. H. Rice. 12mo. 5s. bound.

HISTORY.

An Abridgment of the Roman History, written on a Plan to assist the Memory. By Sophia F. Ziegenhant. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s. bds.

MEDICINE.

A Practical Treatise on Strictures and Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, &c. &c. By T. M. Caton. 2s.

Remarks on the Reform of the Pharmaceutical Nomenclature, and particularly on that adopted by the Edinburgh College. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Practical and Philosophical Principles of making Malt, in which the Efficacy of the sprinkling System is contrasted with the Hertfordshire Method. By John Reynoldson. 8vo. 12s. 6d. boards.

The Royal Justification, addressed to his R. H. the Duke of Clarence. By a Peer.

The Case of Mr. Potock, of the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp Shooters, whose Election to a Captaincy was set aside by the Committee. 1s.

Proceedings under a Writ of Enquiry, in an Action between the Earl of Elgin and Robert Ferguson, Esq.

A few Cursory Remarks on Mr. Twining's Letter to the Chairman of the East India Company, 6d.

A Letter to a Member of the present Parliament, on the Articles of Charge against Marquis Wellesley, which have been laid before the House of Commons; by L. D. Campbell, esq.

The Reasoner, No. 1. by John Bone. 6d.

Edwy and Elgiva; and Sir Everard; two Tales. By the Rev. Robert Bland. Small 8vo. 7s. bound.

The Elements of the Hebrew Language,

in two Parts, by H. Hunvitz, 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

La Floresta Espanola; or Select Passages, in Prose. Extracted from the most celebrated Spanish Authors, ancient and modern. 12mo. 5s. bound.

The Eloquence of the British Senate; being a Selection of the best Speeches of the most distinguished Speakers in the British Parliament, from the Reign of Charles I. to the present Time. By William Hazlitt. 8vo. 2 vols. 11. 1s. boards.

NOVELS.

Letters from a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the French Army. Translated by W. R. Bowles, Esq.

Tales of former Times, altered from the old English Metrical Romances. By A. St. John. 2 vols. 9s.

The Royal Legend, a Tale, in which are detailed the Characters of Bardolph, Lupo, Waldon, and other dangerous Companions for a Prince. 5s. boards.

POETRY.

The Satires of Juvenal; translated and illustrated by Francis Hodgson, A. M. Royal 4to. 21. boards.

Exodus, an Epic Poem, in Thirteen Books. By Charles Hoyle, A. M. 9s. boards.

The Resurrection, a Poem; by John Stewart, Esq. Small 8vo. 7s. boards.

POLITICS.

Military and Political Considerations relative to Great Britain and her Oriental Colonies; by Major-General Sir G. Braithwaite Boughton, Bart. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The present State of the British Constitution illustrated. 4s.

A Collection of State Papers relative to the Danish and Russian Wars, with prefatory Remarks. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons on several Subjects; by the late Rev. W. Paley, D. D. 8vo.

A Letter to the President of the Board of Controul, on the Propagation of Christianity in India. 1s.

Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the Nature and Effect of Evangelical Preaching, Part. I. 3s. 6d.

Lectures on the Four last Books of the Pentateuch, designed to shew the Divine Origin of the Jewish Religion, chiefly from internal Evidence; by the Rev. R. Greaves, D. D. M. R. I. A. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s. boards.

Strictures on Subjects chiefly relating to the established Religion and the Clergy. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard street, on the Death of the Rev. John Newton, late Rector of that Parish; by Richard Cecil, A. M.

A new Volume of Sermons, on various Subjects; by John Bidlake. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, compiled from Parliamentary, Governmental, and other authentic modern Documents and Authorities, containing Legal, Ecclesiastical, Geographical, Topographical, Antiquarian, Commercial, Agricultural, and Statistical Accounts of every County, Hundred, City, Borough, Market-Town, Parish, Town-

ship, Hamlet, River, Canal, Cape, Mountain, Bay Harbour, Ruin, Gentleman's Seat, and other remarkable Objects, or Place in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Islands dependent on the British Empire, illustrated by separate Maps of every County in England, and by various Maps of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; by William Capper, esq. large octavo, with 46 new Maps, 24s. boards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE shutting of the ports of the Continent has had the effect of advancing the price of paper, owing to a deficiency of rags, which were imported chiefly from Germany and Italy, and also owing to the high price of smalts, which were imported from Saxony. This evil might be removed, in some degree, by the adoption of a system of domestic economy in the article of rags, which it is to be regretted, are in England generally wasted, notwithstanding the high price they are known to bear.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce the formation of a fourth public Literary Establishment in this metropolis, in the vicinity of Russell square. The three others, it will be recollected, are the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street, the London Institution in the Old Jewry, the Central Institution at the late Leverian Museum, seven hundred proprietary shares of which, at thirty guineas, have been engaged in a few weeks. We shall be glad to receive notice of all such institutions, whenever they may be established, in any part of the empire; and we hope to hear also of the general establishment of Parish Libraries, on the plan lately detailed in this Magazine.

A Cabinet of English Poetry, containing all the entire pieces which are the most worthy of perusal in our language, will make its appearance, in SIX ELEGANT VOLUMES, within a few days. This choice collection will contain, among numerous other poems, *Paradise Lost*, the Seasons, the Night Thoughts, the Chace, the Pleasures of the Imagination, the Economy of Health, the Essay on Man, the Rape of the Lock, the Deserted Village, the Traveller, the Minstrel, and, indeed, all the best pieces of our

MONTHLY MAG. No. 167.

best poets. Each volume will be embellished with an exquisitely finished portrait by Caroline Watson.

Dr. GREGORY has completed a Course of Familiar Lectures on the various Branches of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, containing the present state of knowledge on those subjects, adapted to the use of schools, and of persons who attend courses of lectures. The plates are very numerous, are newly drawn from the best instruments, and are correctly engraved by Porter.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT's Collection of English Sonnets, which has been long expected, will also be published in February.

Mrs. LOFFT has just finished a volume of Shakesperian Aphorisms.

The first number of the National Cattle Plate Work, published by Messrs. Alderman Boydell and Co. and inscribed, by permission, to his Majesty, will appear in the course of next month. The whole under the immediate superintendence of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville. The portraits from the life; painted by Mr. James Ward, and engraved by the first artists. The history and descriptions by Mr. Lawrence, the Veterinary and Agricultural writer, with occasional observations by Lord Somerville. The first number contains the Red Cattle of Devonshire, in four plates of the Bull, Cow, labouring and fat Ox, with descriptions, and a portion of the history, which, in such manner, runs through the whole of the numbers.

MILLIN's late Travels in the South of France, published in Paris in four volumes, are now in course of publication in the current volume of the Journal of Modern Voyages and Travels.

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The Historical and Romantic Ballads edited by Mr. FINLAY, are now nearly ready for publication, in two volumes octavo. The greater part of these ancient poems have never before been published.

The second volume of the New London Medical Dictionary, completing the work, and illustrated with a great number of plates, is in forwardness, and will be published in March.

A new edition of Miss EDGORTH'S Irish Bulls, altered and very much improved, will be ready in a few days.

An edition of the late Mr. HARMEY'S Observations on Scripture, with numerous additions by the Rev. A. Clarke (one edition of which was lately consumed by a fire in Fleet-street), is reprinting, and may be expected in March.

Mr. NICHOLS having published the sixth portion of his great History of Leicestershire, announces the seventh and last portion of this comprehensive work, (containing the Hundred of Sparkenhoe) and states, that it will be published as speedily as the nature of so laborious an undertaking will permit. The plates for that part (unless any additional ones should hereafter be added) are all engraved.

Mr. CRABB will shortly publish a second part of the work called the Preceptor and his Pupils, containing dialogues, examinations, and exercises, on the two succeeding parts of grammar, namely, Syntax and Prosody.

The friends of the late Rev. GEORGE WALKER, F.R.S. President of the Literary Society of Manchester, will learn with satisfaction that his third and fourth volumes of Sermons, together with a new edition of the first and second, will appear in the course of the month. His two volumes of Essays, Philosophical, Literary, and Moral, will appear in the course of a few months, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life.

Miss SAVORY, author of a short poem entitled Inspiration, has in the press a volume of Original Poetical Tales, founded on interesting facts.

In the course of next month will be published the Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts, by the Rev. J. GRANT, M.A.

In the Bakerian Lecture for 1806, Mr. DAVY has illustrated some important chemical agencies of electricity. In this interesting communication some new and general philosophical principles are deve-

loped and elucidated by a great number of minute and accurate experiments. The first principle is, "that all bodies capable of entering into chemical combination are in opposite electrical states, or (to use the words of the author) have opposite electrical energies; these states, or energies being more exalted in proportion to the degree of affinity, and hence attraction and union would take place between them, independent of any other power than electricity. 2. That bodies which do not combine, are uniformly found by the most delicate instruments to exhibit the same electrical states or energy, so that on common electrical principles, they cannot attract; but may repel each other. 3. That bodies may have their affinities increased, modified, or destroyed, by an alteration of their electrical states by artificial means. The first principle seems demonstrated by every fact advanced, nor is there one anomaly. Zinc and copper by contact, are the one positive, the other negative, according to Volta's experiments, and they combine when heated. The case is similar with gold and mercury, with silver and mercury, with tin and copper, and with all other metals that enter into chemical union. Oxygen and acids, Mr. Davy finds, are naturally negative: hydrogen and inflammable bodies in general, and alkalies positive. The author illustrated the second principle by experiments on solid acids, metals, and alkaline earths, which do not enter into combination; and he finds that they do not exhibit any electrical energies with regard to each other, when brought into contact. The demonstration of the third principle which is in the highest degree interesting and important, occupies by far the largest part of the paper, and has led to some very astonishing results. By having its positive electricity annihilated by negative electricity artificially excited, a metal is made to quit its oxygen, and the acid in which it was dissolved. When an alkali is rendered negative, it refuses to combine with acids, and acids when made positive refuse to combine with alkalies. And the acids and alkalies in neutral compounds are separated from each other by being placed in the Voltaic circle: and so great is the power of electrical decomposition, that it acts upon insoluble as well as soluble materials. Glass, sulphate of barytes, sulphate of strontites, stones containing alkalies or acids, are all decomposed by electricity.

electricity. Mr. Davy makes a number of important applications of his principles, and he states that there is every reason to believe that the true elements of bodies must be ascertained by means of these new powers of analysis; as their electrical energies must be limited, whereas the strength of our artificial instruments is capable of indefinite increase. This last idea he has lately himself verified to a great extent; (as may be seen in Number 105 of the *Monthly Magazine*) by the decomposition of the fixed alkalies and some of the alkaline earths, a discovery of the highest importance to the progress of science. In the state of inveterate animosity prevailing between France and this country, it is highly honourable to the members of the Institute of France, that they have decreed to an English philosopher, and for a paper published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, the prize established by Bonaparte, when chief consul and an active member of their body in 1803. It is one of the highest tributes of respect that can be bestowed by them.

The Spring Course of Lectures at the adjoining Hospitals of St Thomas's and Guy's, will commence the beginning of February, viz.—

ST. THOMAS'S.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER.

GUY'S.—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.

Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN.

Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.

Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.

Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX.

These several Lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole, together with the Lectures on Anatomy, and those on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instructions.

The Lectures of the Royal Institution commenced this season on the 13th of January, and will consist of the following Courses:—Mr. DAVY on Geology, and

on the Elements of Electro-Chemical Science; Mr. ALLEN on Mechanical Inventions, and on Natural Philosophy; Mr. COLERIDGE on the distinguished English Poets, in Illustration of the General Principles of Poetry; Rev. Mr. CROWE, on Architecture, an extended Course; the Rev. Mr. HEWLETT's fourth Course on Belles Lettres; the Rev. Mr. DIBDIN's third Course on English Literature; Dr. CALCOTT on German Music, and on the Music of the eighteenth century; Dr. SMITH on Botany; Mr. CRAIG on the Principles and Practice of Drawing, Painting, and Engraving; and Mr. WOOD, on Perspective.

The Royal Society has given the Copleian Medal to Mr. HOME; and the president, in delivering it, took a brief, but perspicuous retrospect of the philosophical labours and discoveries in physiology by that gentleman, from the commencement of his professional career, as the successor of the celebrated John Hunter, in 1735, to the present time. In the course of the learned president's speech, he took occasion to contrast the general estimation of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, which are produced and supported by the voluntary contributions of its individual members, with those of other nations, where they are supported by considerable revenues drawn from the state. This comparison was not a little flattering to the talents and spirit of Englishmen, and to their disinterested love of science.

Mr. CARLISLE, in the Croonian Lecture which he read before the Royal Society this season, took a physiological view of the Circulation of the Blood, and of the Influence of the Nerves, so far as they operate on the muscular fibre. He then noticed the existence of an oxide of Iron discovered in the red globules of the blood, which he considered as materially influencing the muscular fibre, and the healthful state of the animal economy; and proceeded to relate the results of numerous experiments on vegetable and animal substances, in all of which he found an oxide of iron, as in peas, yolks of eggs, bile, urine, &c. The yolks of eggs he discovered to be entirely composed of a fatty oil and an oxide of iron.

The Chinese Drawings and Books which were sold by the Executors of the late Marquis of LANSDOWN to the British Museum, were sent from China to that nobleman, and consists of the following articles: Six Chinese books, in a folding case,

case, and one on Accounts; a book representing twelve different sorts of Chinese Vessels; a fine Map of the Country of China, divided into compartments, elegantly delineated; twenty four original Drawings of Fruits and Flowers, with their names in the Chinese language; one hundred Original Views of the Interior of China, with a great number of Figures, drawn by the best artists in China, with great taste and judgment, and very highly finished; thirty-six Original and highly finished Drawings of the Manners, Customs, and Trades of China; one hundred and ten superb Drawings of the finest Flowers and Plants of China, finished in the most chaste, exquisite, and masterly style, by the first artists of that country.

A work, entitled the Medical Mentor, or Reflections on the History, Importance, Objects, and Difficulties of the Healing Art, has recently been put to press; it consists of a series of Letters from an old physician to his son, during his College and other studies, preparatory to his engaging in the active duties of his profession, and comprizes a history of physic, a view of the present state of medicine and medical practitioners; an account of the qualifications necessary for the profession, and a general view of the education and preparatory studies best adapted to qualify the pupil for the discharge of its duties.

Mrs. HALL has nearly ready for publication a Manual of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, principally intended for the instruction of the female sex.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London will shortly publish a small Selection of the most interesting Papers on Subjects relating to Medicine and Surgery, which have been read at the meetings of the Society during the last two years.

A Life of Luther, which is still a desideratum in British literature, is in great forwardness by Mr. BOWER. In this work it is proposed to exhibit a full and circumstantial account of the great Reformer, and of the revolution which he accomplished. The original and voluminous records have been searched with the most indefatigable diligence, the writings of Luther have been analysed, the contemporary history carefully studied, and such a body of information has been collected, as will, it is presumed, enable Mr. Bower to exhibit a more complete and interesting picture of this extraordinary man than has yet been presented to the British public.

Dr. UWINS, of Aylesbury, intends shortly to publish a small tract, entitled Modern Medicine, which will contain a familiar explanation of the most prominent discoveries and doctrines that have conduced to the recent advancement of medical philosophy; a critical disquisition on the mode in which medicine is cultivated and practised in the present period; and an inquiry how far the principles upon which the healing art is founded, may with propriety constitute a subject of unprofessional research.

Mr. SAMUEL DANIEL proposes to publish twelve Prints, from drawings made on the spot, representing the Native Inhabitants, Scenery, and Animals of Ceylon.

The Rev. CHARLES FRANCIS, rector of Mildenhall, is about to publish a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Peter, Marlborough, in recommendation of the Union of the Dissenters, with the Church of England.

A Familiar Introduction to Arts and Sciences, by the Rev. THOMAS REES, will shortly make its appearance. It will form one volume, and will comprise the fundamental principles of scientific knowledge, simplified and adapted to the capacities of children and young persons, and it will be illustrated by a number of appropriate engravings.

Mr. COX is employed in preparing a new and improved edition, in octavo, of his Life of Lord Walpole.

The Rev. ADAM CLARKE, A. M. is reprinting Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, connected with the Creation and Fall of Man. This work will be uniform with the new edition of Harmer's Observations, and Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testaments, recently published by him.

Dr. SHAW has in the press his Lectures on Natural History, which he delivered at the Royal Institution last year. They will be illustrated with plates.

The entire works of Dryden, edited by Mr. WALTER SCOTT, will very shortly make their appearance.

Dr. CARPENTER, of Exeter, is preparing for publication an Account of the Structure and Function of the Eye, principally intended to illustrate the argument contained in the first and second chapters of Paley's Natural Theology.

Dr. WILLIAM BURNES, Master of the Naval Academy, Gosport, proposes to publish the Naval Memoirs of Great Britain, extracted from the best authorities, with

with occasional remarks. He is also preparing for the press, an extensive Course of Mathematical Education for Young Gentlemen intended for the Navy.

A new scientific work, or Cyclopaedia, to be completed in about ten volumes, under the title of *Pantologia*, will make its appearance in a few weeks. It will comprehend Essays, Treatises, and Systems, arranged alphabetically, and likewise a general Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. It is intended to publish it in parts, three of which will make a volume in royal octavo. The authors are JOHN MASON GOOD, esq.; OLINTHUS GREGORY, A.M. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; and Mr. NEWTON BOSWORTH, of Cambridge.

LORD HOLLAND has announced his intention of publishing, in the course of the present season, the unfinished Fragment of the Historical work of the late Mr. Fox, relating to the House of Stuart. Mr. Fox, it is well known, had made little progress in this work, and he had long stated to his friends the improbability of his ever being able to finish it. The loss of the Stuart papers considerably impeded his progress, and his accession to office previously to his death, rendered his original design altogether abortive.

LORD VALENTIA has sent to press his *Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 3, 4, 5, and 6.* They will make three volumes, and will be printed in royal and imperial quarto, and be embellished with forty-five highly finished engravings, together with other plates, such as inscriptions, maps, &c.

DENMARK.

A globe of fire was perceived in open day in the month of September last, to pass over the island of Fuhnen, which appeared to be constantly in motion, and out of which flames and sparks were seen coming, in spite of a bright sun-shine. The direction of this meteor was from north-east to south-east. A similar phenomenon was observed in Jutland, at the same time, and in the same direction.

GERMANY.

In Franconia, the following simple method, which requires only 48 hours, is employed for salting and smoking meat. A quantity of salt-petre, equal to the common salt that would be required for the meat in the usual way, is dissolved in water. Into this the meat to be smoked is put, and kept over a slow fire for a few

hours, till all the water is evaporated. It is then hung up in a thick smoke for four and twenty hours, when it will be found equal in flavour to the best Hainburgh smoked meat, that has been kept several weeks in salt, as red throughout and equally firm.

FRANCE.

The large caldrons employed in bleach-fields, to contain the ley, are formed of several sheets of lead joined together, by the usual solder, composed of lead and tin, this solder is sufficiently durable, as long as the caldrons are constantly employed, but if the labour be interrupted, and the caldron remain empty for some months, it becomes oxidated to such a degree, that it is found necessary to resolder the plates of lead, before the vessels are fit for use. A portion of this solder was transmitted by the Count de Sorgo, to M. Vauquelin, who, on examination, found it to be almost entirely composed of carbonized oxide of lead, containing a few particles of iron and tin. From this examination, and the information which he received, concerning the circumstances attendant on this phenomenon; he was of opinion, that the metals composing the solder were oxidized, by the influence of the air on the alkali, and that, in time, the carbonate of potash had been decomposed; or, in other words, that the alkali had become united to the tin, while the carbonic acid had combined with the oxide of lead. With the view of verifying this conjecture by direct experiment, he took nearly equal parts of oxide of tin and oxide of lead, and heating them slightly with a solution of carbonate of potash, the tin was dissolved, and the lead carbonized. Hence it is evident that a mixture of oxide of tin, and oxide of lead, possesses the property of decomposing the carbonate of potash, and that this experiment affords a very plausible explanation of the change, which the solder undergoes from the action of the air and the alkaline ley.

There has, we understand, for some time past been sold in Paris, as an object of amusement, a detonating powder inclosed in slips of cards cut lengthways. The powder is placed at one end of this slip, and the other end is made smaller in order to render it more easily distinguishable. When the other end is held over the flame of a candle, it speedily detonates with considerable noise, and a violet coloured flame; the card is rent in pieces, scorched, and a slight metallic coating

coating of a greyish-white, covers that part of it which the composition touched. M. Descostils having been led by curiosity, to examine this substance, found from various experiments that it is a combination of oxide of silver, ammonia, and a vegetable substance, nearly similar to the fulminating mercury of Mr. Howard. This substance termed by M. Descostils *detonating silver*, in order to distinguish it from the *fulminating silver* of M. Berthollet, is obtained by dissolving silver in pure nitric acid, and pouring in while the solution is going on, a sufficient quantity of rectified alcohol, or by adding the alcohol to a nitric solution of silver with a considerable excess of acid. In the first case, the nitric acid into which the silver has been put, must be slightly heated till the solution begins to take place, when it must be removed from the fire, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol added to prevent the liberation of any nitrous vapours. There occurs a considerable disengagement of heat during the mixture of the two liquors; the effervescence immediately re-commences, but without any nitrous gas being disengaged, and gradually continues to increase, while at the same time there is emitted a strong smell of nitrous ether. The liquor soon becomes turbid, and deposits a white crystalline and very dull powder, which must be separated and several times washed with small quantities of water. If a ready made and strongly acid solution of silver be employed, it must be slightly heated before pouring into it the alcohol; the heat produced by the mixture, which takes place very gradually, soon occasions a considerable ebullition, and the powder is suddenly deposited. It may be perhaps proper to hint to those who may wish to amuse themselves with preparing this substance; that the mixture of alcohol and warm nitric acid is liable to many accidents, consequently they ought to operate in very small quantities. From a great number of experiments it appears that a very minute portion of this powder is sufficient to kill the strongest animal; when given to some cats, all of them expired in the strongest convulsions. It is, we are informed, without exception one of the most violent poisons which the metallic combinations furnish.

In order to ascertain what relation existed between manna and sugar, Messrs. THENARD and DUPUYTREN have been induced to enter into an examination of

the former of these substances. With this view they took some manna, and after adding a portion of ferment to it, kept it at a temperature of 18° . The fermentation was prompt and brisk; but it ceased at the end of two days. A vinous odour was emitted by the liquor, which far from being alcoholic was saccharine, and on being subjected to evaporation, it deposited under the form of crystals, nearly all the matter which had been employed, but wholly incapable of fermentation. Alcohol at the temperature of 60° , poured on the manna, dissolved such a great quantity of it, that the liquor, when cold, appeared as one mass composed of a vast number of crystals. The nitric acid boiled with the manna produced such a great deposition of mucous acid, that its weight was almost equal to the half of that of the manna employed. These different experiments evince that manna and sugar are materially different from each other.

M. ROLLIQUET has lately discovered a new vegetable principle in asparagus; after a careful analysis of this vegetable, he found that it contained,

1st, A green fecula composed of three different principles; the first of which is insoluble in alcohol, and very nearly approaches in its nature to animal matter. The second, termed *vegetable wax*, is soluble in alcohol at a certain temperature, but is again deposited on the solution becoming cool. The third and last of these principles is likewise soluble in alcohol, is obtained by evaporation, and holds a middle place between volatile oils and resins. 2dly, Albumen. 3dly, Phosphate of potash. 4thly, Phosphate of lime held in solution by a portion of free acetous acid. 5thly, Terra foliata, or acetate of potash. and phosphate of potash. 6thly, A vegetable-animal substance. 7thly, An extractive matter. 8thly, A triple salt of lime and ammonia, of which the acid is unknown. 9thly, A colouring principle, which becomes of a rose colour, when treated with acids, and yellow by alkalies. This learned chemist, in conjunction with M. Vauquelin has since examined the triple salt above mentioned. It is obtained in the form rhomboidal crystals, which however are not acid, since they do not redden turnsole; but neither was it found to contain any of the alkalies. These indefatigable chemists were hence led to conclude that this substance is a *principle peculiar* to asparagus, the true nature of which remains yet to be discovered: and they propose to continue their investigation with this view as well as to discover, whether this singular matter exists in any other vegetable. The same chemists have also found in the juice of asparagus a matter extremely analogous to manna.

The

The church of St. Genevieve the boast of Paris, and of Soufflot, its architect, has sustained a most serious accident. The pillars beneath the dome have given way, and the French architects have been at a loss by what means to restore them to their perpendicular state. M. ROUDELET proposes to convert the pillars into pilasters, by absorbing the greater part of them

into the mass of wall adjacent; but this measure infers the loss of twelve columns of the peristyle, and pilasters are utterly incapable of supplying their intention. Recourse must therefore be had to painting and gilding, and large pictures must be placed before the pillars, in order to conceal from a spectator the inclination of the columns.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Sanctus Franciscus. Salvator Rosa, pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published January 1, 1808, at R. Akerman's, Strand.

THERE is a grandeur and nobleness of design in this head, strongly indicative of the fervid and original cast of genius which characterizes Salvator. The whole is broad and simple, there is nothing to disturb the idea of devotion and resignation which appears wholly to absorb the saint in his meditations, the hands are superlatively beautiful, and are in a strictly proper attitude, and with the broad simplicity of the drapery form that unity of style, that well ordered simplicity, which suffers nothing to break in upon the general design; nothing to weaken the impression with which he intended to impress the minds of the spectator. It was this unity of style for which Sir Joshua Reynolds so highly esteemed this great master, considering him as the head of a class. This print is very finely engraved in the mezzotinto, and well coloured.

Sancta Cecilia. Carlo Dolci pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published Jan. 1, 1808, at R. Akerman's, 101, Strand.

This Print is a very fine and appropriate companion to the above. The exquisite calm unclouded serenity of this saint at her meditations, that absorption of thought and total exclusion of every idea unconnected with the divine subject of her contemplation, mark the power of the master, who disdained to catch at applause by any indirect crooked ways; the whole is characteristically chaste, pure, and simple. This is likewise engraved in the mezzotinto and finely coloured.

Connoisseurs examining a Collection of the Pictures of George Morland. Gillray, 1808.

There is much whim and humour in this design, the characters exhibited are well known attendants on auctions, and, allowing something for caricature, are good resemblances.

Mr. Thomas Green, Assertor of the Constitutional Right of Election at Liverpool, May 7, 1807. J. Turmeau delin. Thomas Williamson sculpt. Published for Edward Smith, Store Street.

This is the portrait of a well-known character in the late political struggle at Liverpool, and wears at his breast a medal inscribed with the name of that enlightened patriot Roscoe.

Samuel Parr, LL. D. J. Opie, R. A. pinxt. G. S. and J. G. Facius sculpt. Published January 1808, by J. Richardson, Strand.

This is a fine and characteristic portrait of Dr. Parr, and was one of the latest productions of Mr. Opie's powerful pencil; it is engraved in the chalk manner, and would be a better representation of the picture if it had somewhat more force.

Lady Louisa Manners, in the Dress of a Peasant. Hopner pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published 1807, by Cribb, Holborn.

This is a most fascinating portrait of a very beautiful woman: it is designed with great taste and fancy, and very finely engraved in the mezzotinto.

Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford. Painted by T. Phillips, A.R.A. Engraved and published by C. Turner, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square.

This is the portrait of a very fine woman, habited in the Turkish dress. The picture is designed in a great style, and admirably engraved in the mezzotinto.

To Sir Charles and Lady Rous Boughton. This Portrait of their Daughter, Lady St. John, is respectfully Dedicated, by their Devoted Servant, W. W. Barney. Hopner pinxt. Barney sculpt. Published by W. Barney, Fitzroy Square, 1807.

A very sweet and elegant portrait, and very finely engraved in the mezzotinto.

Black Game, and Red Game. Elmere pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published by W. D. Jones, High Street, Oxford, Oct. 1807.

The Birds are spirited and correct, and the

the surrounding scenery picturesque and appropriate. They are well engraved in the mezzotinto, and coloured with great beauty and taste.

Marquis Wellesley, and Lord Melville, from Busts modelled by T. Nollekens, R. A. Engraved and published by John Young, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, Jan. 1808.

These two Prints are companions to the two mentioned last month, of William Pitt and C. J. Fox. They are well executed in the mezzotinto, and fully equal to the former ones.

The Watch sailing to Aleppo. "In a Sieve I'll thither sail, &c." Painted by J. Halls. Engraved by C. Turner.

This picture was exhibited last year at the British gallery; it is an imitation of Fuseli, and a successful one. As it generally happens to imitators, the pupil exhibits the faults of his master: the subject is ugly and repulsive. If the axiom of Sir Joshua Reynolds be true, that the object and end of the Arts, is to delight the imagination, it must be acknowledged that both master and pupil sometimes travel in an uncouth path to attain it.

No. I. of Supplemental Prints to Smith's Antiquities of Westminster, price £1. 1s. is just published, and contains, Ten Prints of great interest and value to the antiquary; of these we shall give a particular description in a subsequent number; suffice it to say, they are admirably engraved. It also contains a vindication of Mr. Smith's conduct in a disagreement with John Hawkins, esq.; but our Retrospect, is a Review of *Prints* only.

The Muse of Painting, also mourns the loss of her fairest daughter, Angelica Kauffman, who died lately at Rome. The elegance and delicacy of her genius was strongly felt in this country—in Italy it was idolized. Her corpse was attended to the place of interment by the principal nobility and gentry of Rome. Her pictures were borne in the funeral procession, and every testimony of their esteem and veneration for transcendent merit, shewn by all ranks of people.

In Ackermann's Microcosm of London, the second number of which will be published on the first of February, Rowlandson, who designs and engraves the figures,

has been peculiarly happy, they are highly characteristic and spirited; the architecture, by Pugin, is in a style which does great credit to the artist. The little descriptions of each subject, though professed to be generally taken from preceding publications, contain many original and whimsical anecdotes.

On Monday the 18th of January, the Royal Academicians held their usual anniversary dinner at the Crown and Anchor, in honour of her Majesty's Birth Day. Mr. B. West, P.R.A. took the chair, when many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with harmony and hilarity.

Death, the insatiate archer, has lately scattered his fatal arrows among the Sons of Art: within a short period, three have fallen his victims. Opie, Gilpin, and a few days since, that elegant and classical painter of Landscapes, Freebairn.

Messrs. Boulton, Watt, and Company, of the Soho, Birmingham, have executed a very beautiful bronze medal, commemorative of the glorious Victory off Trafalgar. It was done under the immediate direction of Sir William Beechey and Lady Hamilton: of this medal, they have struck off between 13,000 and 19,000, the precise number of the British seamen engaged in that great and decisive battle, and which are now distributing to them, their widows or heirs, at the office of Boulton, Watt, and Company, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London. These medals have been executed by the Messrs. Boulton, upon a truly patriotic principle, at the expence of 3000l. and are delivered gratuitously at their office to the persons for whom they were designed, and so strictly have they confined it to its original destination, that the moment the precise number of medals were struck off, Mr. Boulton ordered the die to be destroyed in his presence. An application from the lords of the admiralty, and from several persons of distinction, for impressions of this medal were rejected; it was only for the British seamen; even the officers of the navy, are not intitled to them: and the grateful feelings of the gallant tars who have at present received them, prove that this noble instance of patriotic generosity has not been misapplied.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number One, of Le Delizie delle Dame Filarmoniche, a Periodical Publication of Vocal, Piano-forte, and Harp Music, by the most eminent Composers. Each Number 8s.

MESSRS. Cianchettini and Sperati, the projectors and publishers of this publication, acquaint us in their title page, that they are in possession of many new compositions, and several MSS. purchased by Madame Cianchettini during her late tour on the Continent, which chiefly are to form the contents of the present work; one number of which is to appear monthly. Each number is to be divided into three parts (vocal, piano-forte, and bass); and each part is to fill from fifteen to twenty pages, and to be printed on the finest thick-wove paper. The Italian and French airs will be accompanied with an English translation; and any part of each number may be had separately at three shillings. The present number consists of an air by Meyer, a duett by Haydn, the *Consolation*, a new audante, by Dussek, a divertimento for two performances on one piano-forte, by Winebergu, of Hamburgh, and three airs, with variations for the harp, by Naderman of Paris. Of the respective merits of these pieces, we are enabled to speak in terms of distinguished praise; and have only to wish in favour of the editors that the succeeding numbers of their publication may be equally attractive and valuable as the present.

Two Glees—"The Sun had brightened Chewiot grey," and "Sweet Teviot! on thy Silver Tide," for two Trebles and a Bass. Composed and dedicated to Viscount Clive, by Doctor John Clarke, of Cambridge. 5s.

In these glees, the words of which are selected from the "Lay of the last Minstrel," we find much to admire, both in the melodies and combinations. The parts every where lie commodiously for the voices, and the general effect is such as only a real master could produce. So pleased, indeed, are we with the composition, that we think we venture little in predicting their favourable reception and rapid sale.

Numbers One and Two, of a grand Selection of Sacred Music, from the Anthems, &c. of G. F. Handel, Esq. as performed at the Chapel Royal, Windsor, and at his Majesty's Concerts. Dedicated to the Princess of Wales. Each Number, 3s.

This work, which is to be comprized in twelve numbers, is arranged for voices, MONTHLY MAG., No. 107.

the organ and piano-forte, by Mr. William Sexton, and Mr. John Page, the publisher; at whose house, in Warwick-square, subscribers names are received. The selection, as far as we can judge by the present numbers, is made with judgment, and the arrangements are ably managed. The engraving is elegant and correct, the paper excellent; and the whole promises to form a very handsome folio volume of useful and valuable Sunday music.

A New Sonata for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed in Berlin expressly for Pio Cianchettini, of London, by his Uncle I. L. Dussek, Esq. 4s.

In the first movement of this sonata we find much clearness and brilliancy of conception, while the second is remarkably tender and expressive, and the concluding rondo lively and animating. The piece, taken in the aggregate, represents Mr. Dussek's talents with as much *eclat* as any composition of that master that has come under our notice; and we do not doubt its favourable reception with the public.

Ella Rosenburgh; a Grand Melo-drama, as performed with unbounded Applause at the Theatre-royal, Drury-lane. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by Mr. P. King. 5s.

We find in the music of *Ella Rosenburgh* much taste and variety. But its principal merit lies where in music of this description it ought to lie—in its appropriateness to the several scenes and passions to which it is applied. The overture is bold, spirited, and novel; and the effect of the whole highly creditable to Mr. King's taste and judgment.

La Fete Champêtre, a Collection of Eight Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, entirely new. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 4s.

These divertimentos are written with all that ease and facility so conspicuous in the minor productions of this favourite composer, and will be found as improving as pleasing by all juvenile practitioners on the instrument for which they are intended.

"Down by a River Side," a favourite Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Sir J. Stevenson. 1s. 6d.

This is an elegant little ballad; and is distinguished by the simplicity of its melody, and the truth of its expression. We may add, that the passages are every where

where consistent and connected, and that they form a *whole*, the effect of which cannot fail to please every hearer of taste.

Numbers One and Two of the "Cabinet;" consisting of Rondos, Airs with Variations, and Military Pieces for the Piano-forte. Composed and arranged by J. Woelf, Esq. Each Number, 1s. 6d.

The present numbers of this work are conceived with fancy, and arranged with judgment. The variations are playful and pleasing, and young practitioners will find much improvement from their practice.

"*Ben Reef*," a favourite Song, composed by John Birch. The Words by T. Conway. 1s.

"Ben Reef" is a pleasant, familiar nautical ballad, and well calculated to please a convivial party, looking rather for a genuine picture of broad nature than for the refinement of finished song.

An Interrogation for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Misses M. and E. Morcott, by Augustus Voight. 1s.

Of this piece we can only speak in terms appropriate to a *pleasing trifle*. By young performers on the piano-forte, it will be found both agreeable and improving.

"*Thine I am my faithful Fair*," a Canonet written by the Author of the Thorn. Composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This song, which is accompanied with a well-arranged *part* for the piano-forte, is composed with considerable taste. The melody is regular and expressive, and the bass is chosen with judgment.

Mr. Preston is about to publish a new treatise on the art of teaching and practising the piano-forte, written by Mr. D. G. Turk. The publication is to be comprized in ten folio sheets of letter press, accompanied with twenty-two plates, exemplary and explanatory, partly composed by Mrs. Turk, and partly selected from distinguished authors. Mr. Turk, in his Prospectus, which lies before us, professes to point out the art of fingering "in the exactest manner," according to the practice of the late Philip Emanuel Bach, and other masters of eminence. If Mr. Turk, in the prosecution of this undertaking, keeps pace with the utility he professes, we shall deem his work highly valuable to piano-forte practitioners; and though he pretends to little more than the merit of *translating*, we shall think he deserves much of our commendation, and of public encouragement.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

THE following Imperial Decree, additional to the decree containing measures against the maritime system of England, has just appeared in the bulletin of laws:

At the palace of the Thuilleries,
Jan. 11, 1808.

Napoleon, &c. upon the report of our minister of finances seeing our decrees of the 23d November and 17th December, with the concurrence of our council of state, we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. I. When a vessel shall enter into a French port, or into that of a country occupied by our armies, any man of the crew, or a passenger, who shall declare to the principal of the custom-house that the said ship comes from England or her colonies, or countries occupied by English troops, or that it has been visited by any English vessel, shall receive a third-part of the produce of the net sale of the ship and cargo, if it be known that his declaration is exact.

Art. II. The principal of the custom-house who shall receive the declaration mentioned

in the preceding article, shall, in conjunction with the commissary of police, who shall be called on for that purpose, and the two principal of the custom-house officers of the port, shall cause each of the crew and passengers to undergo separately the interrogatory prescribed by the second article of our decree of the 23d November, 1807.

Art. III. Any functionary or agent of government, who shall be convicted of having favoured the contravention of our decrees of the 23d November and 17th December, 1807, shall be prosecuted in the criminal court of the department of the Seine, which shall be formed into a special tribunal for this purpose, and punished, if convicted, as if guilty of high treason.

Art. IV. Our ministers are charged, each in his respective department, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, on the 3d of January, issued the following Decree:

The abominable attack committed by English ships of war in 1804, by the express order of that government, when four frigates of

of the royal fleet, which, sailing under the full assurance of peace, were unjustly surprised, attacked, and compelled to surrender, determined me to break all connection with the British Cabinet, and to consider myself as at war with a nation which had so iniquitously violated the law of nations and of humanity.

So atrocious an aggression was a sufficient motive for breaking all the bonds which unite one nation with another; even had I not considered what I owe to myself, to the honour and glory of my crown, and to my beloved subjects. Two years of war have elapsed, and Great Britain has not moderated her pride, nor renounced the unjust domination which she exercises over the seas; but, on the contrary, confounding at once friends, enemies, and neutrals, she has manifested the formal intention of treating them all with the same tyranny.

From these considerations I determined in February last year, in conformity to the wise measures adopted by my intimate ally, the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, to declare, as I have declared, the British Isles in a state of blockade, in order to see if that measure would reduce the British Cabinet to abdicate its unjust supremacy over the seas, and to conclude a solid and durable peace. Far from that, the English government has not only rejected the propositions which were made on the part of my intimate ally the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, whether directly or by the mediation of different powers friendly to England, but also having committed the most enormous of atrocities and injuries, by its scandalous attack on the city and harbour of Copenhagen, it has thrown off the mask; and no person can any longer doubt that its insatiable ambition aspires to the exclusive commerce and navigation of the seas. Nothing can prove this more evidently than the measures which that government has just adopted by its orders of the 14th of November last; by which it not only declares the coast of France, Spain, and their allies, and all those occupied by the armies of either power, in a state of blockade, but has even subjected the ships of neutral powers, the friends, and even the allies of England, to the visits of English cruizers, and to be forcibly carried into an English port, where they are to be obliged to pay a tax on their cargoes, the quantity of which is to be determined by the English legislature.

Authorised by a just right of reprisal to take the measures which shall appear to me proper to prevent the abuse which the British Cabinet makes of its power, with respect to neutral flags, and to see if we cannot force it to renounce so unjust a tyranny, I have resolved to adopt, and do hereby require there shall be adopted, in all my states, the same measures which have been taken by my intimate ally, the Emperor of the French

and King of Italy, and which are of the following tenor.

[Here follows a literal copy of the decree of the 26th December, issued on this subject by his Majesty the Emperor and King. *Gazette de France*, Jan. 19, and *Moniteur*, Jan. 20.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Session of Parliament was opened by Commission on Thursday the 21st of January, when the following Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We have received his Majesty's commands to assure you, that in calling you together at this important conjuncture of affairs, he entertains the most perfect conviction, that he shall find in you the same determination with which his Majesty himself is animated, to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people.

" We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that no sooner had the result of the negotiations at Tilsit confirmed the influence and controul of France over the powers of the continent, than his Majesty was apprised of the intentions of the enemy to combine those powers in one general confederacy, to be directed either to the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to the imposing upon his Majesty an insecure and ignominious peace.

" That for this purpose, it was determined to force into hostility against his Majesty, states which had hitherto been allowed by France to maintain or to purchase their neutrality; and to bring to bear against different points of his Majesty's dominions, the whole of the naval force of Europe, and specifically the fleets of Portugal and Denmark.

" To place those fleets out of the power of such a confederacy, became therefore the indispensable duty of his Majesty.

" In the execution of this duty, so far as related to the Danish fleet, his Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that it was with the deepest reluctance that his Majesty found himself compelled, after his earnest endeavours to open a negotiation with the Danish government had failed, to authorize his commanders to resort to the extremity of force, but that he has the greatest satisfaction in congratulating you upon the successful execution of this painful, but necessary service.

" We are further commanded to acquaint you, that the course which his Majesty had to pursue with respect to Portugal, was happily of a nature more congenial to his Majesty's feelings. The timely and unreserved communication by the Court of Lisbon of the demands and designs of France, while it confirmed to his Majesty the authenticity of the Advices which he had received from other quarters, entitled that Court to his Majesty's confidence in the sincerity of the assurances
by

by which that communication was accompanied.

"The fleet of Portugal was destined by France to be employed as an instrument of vengeance against Great Britain. That fleet has been secured from the grasp of France, and is now employed in conveying to its American dominions the hopes and fortunes of the Portuguese monarchy. His Majesty implores the protection of Divine Providence upon that enterprize, rejoicing in the preservation of a power so long the friend and ally of Great Britain, and in the prospect of its establishment in the New World with augmented strength and splendour.

"We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the determination of the enemy to excite hostilities between his Majesty and his late allies, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, has been but too successful; and that the ministers from those powers have demanded and received their passports.

"This measure, on the part of Russia, has been attempted to be justified by a statement of wrongs and grievances which have no real foundation. The Emperor of Russia had indeed proffered his mediation between his Majesty and France. His Majesty did not refuse that mediation, but he is confident you will feel the propriety of its not having been accepted until his Majesty should have been enabled to ascertain that Russia was in a condition to mediate impartially, and until the principles of the basis on which France was ready to negotiate were made known to his Majesty.

"No pretence of justification can be alleged for the hostile conduct of the Emperor of Austria, or for that of his Prussian Majesty.—His Majesty has not given the slightest ground of complaint to either of those sovereigns, nor even at the moment when they have respectively withdrawn their ministers, have they assigned to his Majesty any distinct cause for that proceeding.

"His Majesty has directed that copies of the correspondence between his Majesty's ambassador and the minister for foreign affairs of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, during the negotiations at Tilsit, and the official note of the Russian minister at this court, containing the offer of his Imperial Majesty's mediation between his Majesty and France, together with the answer returned to that note by his Majesty's command; and also copies of the official notes presented by the Austrian ministers at this court, and of the answers which his Majesty commanded to be returned to them, should be laid before you.

"It is with concern that his Majesty commands us to inform you, that notwithstanding his earnest wishes to terminate the war in which he is engaged with the Ottoman Porte, his Majesty's endeavours, unhap-

pily for the Turkish empire, have been defeated by the machinations of France, not less the enemy of the Porte than of Great Britain.

"But while the influence of France has been thus unfortunately successful in preventing the termination of existing hostilities, and in exciting new war against this country. His Majesty commands us to inform you that the king of Sweden has resisted every attempt to induce him to abandon his alliance with Great Britain; and that his Majesty entertains no doubt that you will feel with him the sacredness of the duty which the firmness and fidelity of the king of Sweden impose upon his Majesty; and that you will concur in enabling his Majesty to discharge it in a manner worthy of this country.

"It remains for us, according to his Majesty's command, to state to you that the treaty of commerce and amity between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was concluded and signed by commissioners duly authorized for that purpose, on the 31st of December, 1806, has not taken effect, in consequence of the refusal of the president of the United States to ratify that instrument.

"For an unauthorised act of force committed against an American ship of war, his Majesty did not hesitate to offer immediate and spontaneous reparation. But an attempt has been made by the American government to connect with the question which has arisen out of this act, pretensions inconsistent with the maritime rights of Great Britain; such pretensions his Majesty is determined never to admit. His Majesty, nevertheless, hopes that the American government will be actuated by the same desire to preserve the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries which has ever influenced his Majesty's conduct, and that any difficulties in the discussion now pending may be effectually removed.

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that in consequence of the decree by which France declared the whole of his Majesty's dominions to be in a state of blockade, and subjected to seizure and confiscation the produce and manufactures of his kingdom, his Majesty resorted, in the first instance, to a measure of mitigated retaliation; and that this measure having proved ineffectual for its object, his Majesty has since found it necessary to adopt others of greater rigour, which he commands us to state to you, will require the aid of parliament to give them complete and effectual operation.

"His Majesty has directed copies of the orders which he has issued, with the advice of his privy council, upon this subject, to be laid before you; and he commands us to recommend them to your early attention.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed the estimates

for the ensuing year to be laid before you, in the fullest confidence that your loyalty and public spirit will induce you to make such provision for the public service as the urgency of affairs may require.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the difficulties which the enemy has endeavoured to impose upon the commerce of his subjects, and upon their intercourse with other nations, the resources of the country have continued in the last year to be so abundant, as to have produced, both from the permanent and temporary revenue, a receipt considerably larger than that of the preceding year.

"The satisfaction which his Majesty feels assured you will derive, in common with his Majesty, from this proof of the solidity of these resources, cannot but be greatly increased, if, as his Majesty confidently hopes, it shall be found possible to raise the necessary supplies for the present year, without any material addition to the public burthens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are especially commanded to say to you, in the name of his Majesty, that, if ever there was a just and national war, it is that which his Majesty is now compelled to prosecute.—This war is in its principle purely defensive. His Majesty looks but to the attainment of a secure and honourable peace; but such a peace can only be negotiated upon a footing of perfect equality.

"The eyes of Europe and of the world are fixed upon the British parliament.

"If, as his Majesty confidently trusts, you display in this crisis of the fate of the country the characteristic spirit of the British nation, and face unappalled the unnatural combination which is gathered around us, his Majesty bids us to assure you of his firm persuasion, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the struggle will prove successful and glorious to Great Britain.

"We are lastly commanded to assure you, that in this awful and momentous contest, you may rely on the firmness of his Majesty, who has no cause but that of his people; and that his Majesty reciprocally relies on the wisdom, the constancy, and the affectionate support of his Parliament."

A motion was made in the House of Lords, to omit the 4th paragraph in the motion for an Address to the Throne, (viz. the paragraph respecting the Seizure of the Danish Fleet), and the question being put "That the said paragraph do stand part of the motion," the same was carried in the affirmative.

"DISSENTIENT,

"Because no proof of hostile intention on the part of Denmark has been adduced, nor any case of necessity made out to justify the attack upon Copenhagen, without which the measure is, in our conception, discreditable

to the character and injurious to the interests of this country.

W. FREDERICK. VASSAL HOLLAND.
RAWDON. NORFOLK.
LAUDERDALE. SIDMOUTH."
GREY.

DISSENTIENT, for the above reasons, and for those that follow:—

Because, It has only been through the slow and painful progression of many ages, that civilized nations have emerged from a state of continual insecurity and violence, by the establishment of an universal public law, whose maxims and precedents have been long acknowledged to be of the same force and obligation as the municipal constitutions of particular states. A system which has gradually ripened with the advancement of learning and extension of commerce, and which ought to be held sacred and inviolate by all governments, as binding the whole civilized world under one politic and moral dominion.

Because, alledged departures from the principles and authority of this public law in the earliest stages of the French Revolution were held out by the parliament of Great Britain, as the origin and justification of the first war with Revolutionary France, and because in all its subsequent stages, the continuance of hostilities was uniformly vindicated in various acts of state, as being necessary for the support of the moral and political order of the world, against the avowed disregard and subversion of it by the different governments of France, in their groundless and unprovoked attacks upon the independence of unoffending nations.

Because, the people of Great Britain, on being repeatedly called upon by the King and Parliament to support the public law thus alledged to have been violated, and to exhibit an example to the most distant ages, of inflexible national virtue, submitted to the heaviest burthens, and sacrificed the most essential advantages rather than consent to any peace, which was considered by their government as an abandonment of their allies, or as an inadequate security for the rights and privileges of other nations. And, because it appears in many state papers during the progress of the wars with the different governments of France, that it was the duty and interest of Great Britain, and her pledge to the world, to maintain inviolate the acknowledged principles of public law, as the only foundation upon which the relations of peace and amity between nations could be supported.

Because, it is the first and most indispensable maxim of public law, founded indeed upon the immutable principles of justice, that no violence should be offered by one state to another, nor any intrusion made upon the rights, property, independence or security of its inhabitants, except upon an aggression by such state, and the refusal of adequate satisfaction; or in the rare instance of indispensable necessity, involving national destruction, such

such as in the case of an individual would justify homicide, or destructive of grace for self preservation: and because the observance of this rule should, if possible, be held more sacred by great and powerful nations, it being the very end and object of universal law, to give perfect security to the weakest communities under the shadow of an impartial justice.

Because, the late attack upon Copenhagen, in a season of profound peace with the crown and people of Denmark, and immediately following the solemn declaration by the Crown Prince, of his resolution to maintain his neutrality, and to consider any nation as an enemy which should seek to disturb it, would, without some just cause, which in this case is wholly unsupported by proof, be a most manifest and unprincipled departure from the whole system or moral policy and justice, which the British government had, as above, professed to act upon, inasmuch as any contempt or violation of public law by the government of France, though it might release Great Britain from all observance of it, as far as regarded such offending belligerent, could not possibly destroy or affect its protective sanctions in her intercourses with friendly and peaceable states. On the contrary, it ought to have invested the Law of Nations with a more binding and sacred obligation, since the professed object and justification of our war with France, at that very moment, was to restore to a suffering world the good faith and security which had been lost by a contempt of its dominion.

Because, information of a projected confederacy between France and Denmark, assumed, without evidence, to have been communicated to ministers through channels which called, on their parts, for inviolable secrecy, might be a foundation for acquitting them from blame, if the question before the house had been the propriety of their acquittal or condemnation, yet it cannot possibly justify, in the absence of all proof, an address to his Majesty, pronouncing their attack upon Copenhagen to be an act of indispensable duty: because, giving credit to the declarations of ministers, that they had information of such projected confederacy, it is impossible for this house to know whether they ought to have been acted upon, to so dreadful an extent, without having before it, most precisely and distinctly, the specific nature of such communications, so as to be able to estimate the credit due to them, not only from the facts themselves, but from the situation and characters of the persons by whom they were made.

The conduct, besides, of ministers, in the whole transaction, is in manifest opposition to this principle of the attack. They made no such charge upon Denmark when before Copenhagen, nor even pretended to have invaded her with a cause of war.—Their language upon the spot, and even in the address proposed to his Majesty, is the language of re-

gret, a language utterly inconsistent with the vindication of a proceeding, which would have been as mild and forbearing against an enemy, as it was barbarous and treacherous against a friend. The position also of Denmark, when the assault was made upon her, is the strongest evidence to resist the presumption of an understanding with France. Her army was in Holstein, which France was menacing, whilst Zealand was left defenceless, and the ships dismantled, at a moment when the consciousness of a treaty or confederacy must have suggested to all the contracting or confederating parties, the necessity of concentrating the whole force of Denmark, to defend her capital, and to secure her fleet.

Because, no evidence whatever has been laid before the house, to establish any hostile confederacy between Denmark and France, nor any design on the part of the former to depart from the strictest neutrality; on the contrary, the above-mentioned solemn declaration of the Crown Prince to the British minister ought to have been received by his Majesty's servants as the pledge of a firm resolution to maintain neutrality; and because nothing short of a hostile design in the government of Denmark could justify the demand of her fleet, or the bombardment of Copenhagen to enforce the surrender of it.

Because, it was completely in the power of Great Britain to have protected the Danish fleet from any hostile attack of France, which destroys the pretence of such an indispensable necessity as could alone justify even the slightest trespass upon a peaceable and unoffending state.

Because, still assuming, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that the government of Denmark was faithful to her neutrality, no speculation of the probable fall of her fleet into the possession or power of France, could possibly justify its hostile seizure by Great Britain. Such a principle would be utterly subversive of the first elements of public law, being destructive of the independence of weaker states, in as much as it would create a jurisdiction in the stronger nations to substitute their own security and convenience for the general rule, and invest them also with the sole privilege of determining the occasions upon which they might consider them to be endangered; and because to justify the attack and plunder of a weak unoffending power, upon the assumption that a stronger belligerent might otherwise attack and plunder her, would be to erect a new public law upon the foundations of dishonour and violence, making the tyranny of one nation a warrant for substituting the dominion of oppression for the sacred obligations of morality, humanity, and justice.

Because, supposing it to have been not only probable, but even certain, that France could have succeeded in carrying away in the winter the ships and stores from Copenhagen, but without

without the consent of Denmark, faithful to her neutrality, the iniquity of that act, in sound policy, independently of all considerations of justice, ought to have been left to the French government to perpetrate; because the carcasses of the ships would have been the only fruit of an act of the deepest atrocity, whilst the indignation of a brave and generous people, now too justly directed against Great Britain, would then have been pointed against France; and Denmark, with the protection of our fleets, might have kept open the Baltic to our commerce; and extended our maritime means of restoring the tranquillity of the world.

Because, until this attack upon Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of its justice, or condemnation, in the absence of it, from the parliament of Great Britain, she has lost her moral station in the world, since the very system of wrong and violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will have been established and confirmed by her own example.

Because, a whole nation ought not in the mean time to be dishonoured, nor its immemorial characteristic brought into question for the acts of ministers; and because it is the duty of those subjects, who, by the constitution of the government, have the high privilege of perpetuating their sentiments upon the public records of their country, to vindicate themselves from the imputation of having acquiesced in acts of the greatest injustice.

ERSKINE.

The following is an Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Beresford to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Madeira, Funchal, Dec. 29, 1807.

"I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Lordship the surrender of the Island of Madeira, on the 24th inst. to his majesty's arms.

"We had, previously to the ships coming to anchor, sent to the governor to surrender the island to his Britannic Majesty, offering the terms we were authorized, which were acceded to. The troops were immediately landed; and before dark were in possession of all the forts, and had the 3d and 11th regiments, encamped, with their field-pieces, a little to the west of the town.

"In regard to unanimity and cordial co-operation it is sufficient to say, it was Sir Samuel Hood I had to act with; and the object, the service of his country. His ardent zeal communicated to all the same sentiments, and the utmost unanimity prevailed.

"I had the fullest reason to be satisfied with the zeal and ardour of all the officers and troops under my orders.

"I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation which have been agreed upon.

"Captain Murphy, of the 88th regiment, Brigade Major to the forces, will be the bear-

er, and can communicate any further particulars your lordship may be desirous of knowing; and I humbly recommend him to his majesty's most gracious consideration.

Terms of Capitulation for the Island of Madeira and its dependencies, agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor and Captain-General, Pedro Fagundes Bacellar d'Antas e Meneres, on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, and by Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Major-General Beresford, on the part of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. I. That on the signing of the present Treaty, the Island of Madeira and its dependencies shall be delivered up to the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces, and to be held and enjoyed by his said majesty, with all the right, and privileges, and jurisdictions which heretofore belonged to the crown of Portugal.

II. That it is agreed the said Island shall be evacuated and re-delivered to his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, or to his heirs and successors, when the free ingress and egress to the ports of Portugal and its colonies shall be re-established as heretofore; and when the Sovereignty of Portugal shall be emancipated from the controul or influence of France.

III. For the present, the Arms and Ammunition of all kinds to be delivered and placed under the possession of the British.

IV. Public property shall be respected and redelivered at the same time, and under the same circumstances with the Island. His Britannic Majesty, during the period his troops shall occupy the Island, reserving the use of all such property, and the revenues of the Island, to be applied to the maintenance of its religious, civil, and military establishments. For the above purpose, all the public property, of whatever description, to be formally delivered up, and received by the commissaries respectively appointed for that object.

V. All private property on the Island of Madeira, belonging to the subjects of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal to be respected.

VI. The free exercise of religious worship to be maintained and protected as at present established.

VII. The inhabitants to remain in the enjoyment of the civil constitution, and of their laws, as at present established and administered.

"Done at the Palace of St. Lorenzo Funchal, Madeira, 28th December, 1807.

"PEDRO FAGUNDÉS BACELLAR D'ANTAS E MENERES, O Governador e Capitão General da Ilha da Madeira.

"SAM. HOOD, Rear-Admiral, K.B.

"W. C. BERESFORD, Major-General."

ALPHABETICAL

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

AMES, John, Swan lane, Rotherhithe, dealer and chapman. (Brown, Blackman street, Southwark)
 Abraham Samuel, Sandwich, linen draper. (Anthony, Earl street, Blackfriars)
 Bland Thomas, jun. Market Brough, Westmoreland, wine merchant. (Margeson, Kirkby-Stephen)
 Berry Thomas, Fleet street, man's mercer. (Robinson and Lee, Lincoln's inn)
 Bishop Wm. Staplehurst, Kent, sadler. (Hulme, Brunswick square)
 Barton Horatio, Manchester, dyer. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester)
 Baxter Peter, Southampton Buildings, mariner. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
 Barringer George, jun. Brixton Causeway, Lambeth, salesman. (Cross, King street, Southwark)
 Bowlin Thomas, Little New street, Shoe lane, plasterer. (Lee, Castle street, Holborn)
 Broster Thomas, Liverpool, stationer. (Waddson, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars)
 Burdett John, Newgate street, warehouseman. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)
 Bowles Anthony Thos. and Thos. Williams, Kent street, Southwark, grocers. (Speck, St. John's, Southwark)
 Betts James, Mistley, Essex, ship builder. (Ambrose, Mistley)
 Chard James, Anchor and Hope Alley, St. George's in the East, painter. (Dawne, Henrietta street)
 Chowne William, Exeter, linen draper. (Anstice, Inner Temple)
 Cox William Cox, sen. Chichester, dealer in earthenware. (Wilson, Temple)
 Dingle Thomas, Exeter, baker. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
 Dixon George, Lancaster, glover. (Berry and James, Bucklersbury)
 Davis Samuel, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thomson, Copthall court)
 Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. (Robinson, Charterhouse square)
 Elworthy John Morris, St. James's street, goldsmith. (Davies, Warwick street, Golden square)
 Flack John, London Road, Southwark, coach smith. (Theahston and Welchman, church street, Blackfriars road)
 Ferguson Daniel, late master of the ship Camilla, ship owner and merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square)
 Fisher Thomas, Ramsgate, grocer. (Benbow and Hope, Lincoln's inn)
 Gregg Wm. James street, Buckingham Gate, money scrivener. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square)
 Gaskill Thomas, and George Gaskill, Lancaster, linen drapers. (Baldwin, Lancaster)
 Hope Wm. Brampton, Cumberland, manufacturer. (Mounsey, Staple's inn)
 Hewlings Abraham, Duke street, St. James's, corn merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings)
 Howell James, Eglwysian, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Price and Brown, Lincoln's inn)
 Horrocks Joseph, Bolton, muslin manufacturer. (Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's inn)
 Holtham John, Gloucester, wine merchant. (Chilton, Lincoln's inn)
 Heskin John, Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer. (Windle, John street, Bedford row)
 Higgs Wm. Bristol, coal merchant. (Vizard, Gray's inn, London)
 Hodson Francis Marcellus, Manchester, calico printer. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
 Junon Elizabeth, and Charles Junon, Birmingham, brass founders. (Carter, Staple inn)
 Jones Benj. Rotherhithe, wail, tobaccoist. (Alcock, Boswell, and Corner, York street, Southwark)
 Kidd James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson, Chancery lane)
 Luckier Thomas, Upper Thames street, merchant. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard)
 Lawrence John, Strangground, Huntingdonshire, tanner. (Hurd, Temple)
 Manwaring Edward, Welclose square, tallow chandler. (Allingham, St. John's square)
 Moore Joseph, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Macauley John, Patrick Whytock, and John Duncan, Liverpool, merchants. (Blakelock, Temple)
 May Samuel, and John Spooner, Great Portland street, haberdashers. (Drake, Old Fish street)
 Matthews Thomas, Bridges street, Covent Garden, linen draper. (Garman, Wine office court, Fleet street)
 Moss David, Ratchiff Highway, linen draper. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane)
 Morgan John, Enfield Highway, farmer. (Platt, Temple)
 Maxfield Thomas, Lewes, grocer. (Ludlow, Monument yard)
 Nicholls Wm. Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row)
 Pearson Thomas, Pennybridge, Lancashire, flax spinner. (Baxter and Martin, Furnival's inn)

Paine William, Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Pimblott John, Macclesfield, grocer. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane)
 Payne Samuel Lucas, 'Change alley, hatter. (Godmond, Bridge street, Blackfriars)
 Paton John, Bow church yard, warehouseman. (Warrad, Castle court, Budge row)
 Pippet Joseph, Chewstoke, Somerset, colourman. (King, Took's court, Chancery lane)
 Pettit Thomas, Witney, leather dresser. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
 Pierce Thomas, Starcross, Kenton, Devon, painter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)
 Peynado Joseph Rodrigues, Bevis Marks, merchant. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
 Regnart Charles, Cleveland street, Mary-le-Bonne, statuary Mason. (Law, Lincoln's inn)
 Russel Thomas Bengworth, Eversham, Worcestershire, sadler. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)
 Russel Thos. Pershore, Worcesterhire, sadler. (Knight and Jones, Temple)
 Richardson Wm. and Charles Stuart Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. (Flexney, Chancery lane)
 Read James, Blackman street, Surrey, linen draper. (Sweet, Temple)
 Smith Wm. Cheapside, London, warehouseman. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court)
 Stapleton John, Newington Common, dealer and chapman. (Tebbett and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn)
 Summers Samuel, Milk street, ribbon manufacturer. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's inn)
 Spencer Houghton, West Wrattling, Cambridge, maltster. (Cutting, Bartlett's buildings)
 Tanner Benj. Dartmouth, Devon, ship builder. (Lamb, Alderfergate street)
 Towson George, Bath, draper. (Sudlow, Monument yard)
 Thorp Isachar, and Wm. Paul, sen. Reddish mills, Lancashire, calico printers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
 Tankard Wm. Bristol, cabinet maker. (Bennet, Dean's court, St. Paul's)
 Tidmarsh Joseph, New County Terrace, Surrey, builder. (Phillips and Ward, Howard street, Strand)
 Walters Howell, Bristol, earthenwareman. (Vizard, Gray's inn)
 Wright Wm. Queenhithe, provision merchant. (Sweet, Temple)
 White Wm. Birmingham, tailor. (Constable, Symond's inn)
 Watton Wm. Great Cambridge street, Hackney road, builder. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square)
 Yeats Thomas, London, merchant. (Taylor, Southampton buildings)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abell Thos. Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer, Jan. 28
 Achinson Leonard, West-hall, Methley, Yorkshire, coal merchant, Feb. 4, final
 Anderson Robert, Old Pay Office, merchant, Feb. 20
 Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, Feb. 27, and separate estate of Anderson, Feb. 20
 Anderson Alexander, London, insurance broker, Feb. 23
 Atkins Wm. Wyne, Alcester, grocer, Feb. 27
 Baillie George, and John Jaffray, Finsbury Place, merchants, sep. estate of each, Jan. 19
 Bellamy John, and Edward Bellamy, Brigstock, Northampton, butchers, Jan. 13, final
 Bale Thos. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 14
 Bonwick John, Fair street, Horsley Down, grocer, Jan. 16
 Buckley John, Northmoor, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 20, final
 Beaumont Wm. Healey Butts, Aldmonbury, Yorkshire, clothier, Jan. 18, final
 Beaumont Rich. and Stephen Vickerman, Healey Butts, Yorkshire, clothiers, Jan. 19, final
 Butcher Henry, Hythe, Kent, sadler, Jan. 30
 Bower Benj. Manchester, merchant, Jan. 23
 Bent Robert, Lincoln's inn-Fields, merchant, Feb. 2
 Baird John, Barbican, distiller, Feb. 2
 Blinkhorn Wm. and John Musgrave, Foster lane, Chesham, silk weavers, Feb. 3
 Booker Thos. Birmingham, button maker, Feb. 10, final
 Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggist, Jan. 18
 Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, sep. estate of Cooke, Feb. 2, and of Herbert, Feb. 9
 Creed Wm. jun. Finch lane, tailor, Feb. 15
 Collins James, Gosport, builder, Feb. 15
 Cautle John, Great Waking, Essex, Feb. 13
 Doniton Thomas, Prefott street, merchant, Jan. 21
 Dawson Robert, St. Paul's churchyard, potter, Jan. 25
 Deichamps Wm. Wentworth, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter Mac Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, joint estate, Feb. 6, and sep. estate of Deichamps and Mac Taggart, same day
 Evans Wm. Morley, Mark lane, broker, Jan. 21
 Farr Rich. Wootton, Hereford, timber merchant, Jan. 19
 Foelich Fred. Bartholomew, and Joseph Merry, Birmingham, porter dealers, Jan. 21, final
 Fox Solomon, Wardour street, cabinet maker, Feb. 6, final
 Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholesale linen draper, March 15

Fletcher

Fletcher Josiah, Stockport, silkman, Feb. 2, final
 Foster Robert, Wisbech, shopkeeper, Feb. 3, final
 Grindred James, and Michael Guest, Manchester, cotton
 merchants, Jan. 19
 Graham John Kelly, Fowey, Cornwall, merchant, Jan. 19
 Greaves Joseph, sen. Walworth, Surrey, insurance broker,
 Feb. 6, final
 German Anthony, and John Jephson, Nottingham, hosiers,
 Jan. 27
 Green Thomas, Hull, dealer and chapman, Feb. 3, final
 Grimshaw John, jun. Preston, Lancashire, muslin manu-
 facturer, Feb. 16
 Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, Feb. 2
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hosier, March 1, final
 Gulley James, Frome Melwood, Somerset, innholder, Feb.
 16, final
 Hitchen Wm. Hatherton, Chester, corn dealer, Jan. 18
 Hitchen, Abraham, Walgherton, Chester, Jan. 18
 Hoodson Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, merchant, Feb. 17,
 final
 Hendy, Alex. Thornhaugh street, Bedford square, pain-
 ter, Feb. 3
 Holland Thomas, New South End, Prittlewell, Essex,
 builder, Feb. 3
 Hughes Wm. Queen street, Southwark, porter dealer,
 Feb. 6
 Hosh Isaac, Emanuel Beintz, budge row, London, George
 Losh, John Dietrick Lubben, and William Losh, of
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, factors, Feb. 20
 Horne Crichton, Portland street, Ratcliff Highway, glass
 maker, Feb. 27
 Jones Hugh, Cow lane, cheesemonger, Jan. 16, final
 Jarvis John, Rattle bridge, Middlesex, coal merchant,
 Jan. 23
 Jones Arthur Montgomery, tanner, Jan. 15, final
 Jackson John, Great Yarmouth, druggist, Feb. 27, final
 Julian John, Robber's Mill, Nottingham, miller, Jan. 27
 Jenner Henry, Norwich, linen draper, Jan. 27, final
 Johnson Anthony, Chelmsfield, grocer, Jan. 25, final
 Jamefon, Robert, and Samuel McQuoid, Sherborne lane,
 merchants, Feb. 2
 Leech Abraham, Salford, alehouse keeper, Jan. 30, final
 Lewis Arthur, banbury, mercer, Jan. 23, final
 Lord Wm. Shiprow-on-stour, druggist, Feb. 2, final
 Lewis Wm. bond street, woollen draper, Feb. 13
 Mallard John, Bristol, merchant, Jan. 16
 Moon Edward, Hammermith, builder, Jan. 21
 Mafon Thomas, Sheffield, Stafford, corn factor, Jan. 19
 Macnamara Richard, Pentonville, merchant, Feb. 2, final
 Merac Theophilus, and Moses La Porte Merac, Queen
 street, Cheapside, warehousemen, Feb. 20
 More, Richard, Halfpenny, linen draper, Feb. 20
 Middleton Wm. John Holland, Pemberton, and George
 Felton, Liverpool, merchants, sep. estate of Felton,
 Feb. 14
 Macauley Alexander, London, merchant, Feb. 15
 McClary John, Salisbury street, Strand, merchant, March 1
 Oates Edward, Leeds, dryfalter, Feb. 1
 O'Haggan George, buckingham, wine merchant, Feb. 2
 Peacock Lydia, beverley, woollen draper, Jan. 20
 Porcas George, Leadenhall market, poulterer, March 1,
 final
 Porter Wm. Great Driffield, York, grocer, Feb. 10

Reynolds, Richd. Whitechapel, wine merchant, Jan. 26
 final
 Raine Thos. and George Mackey, Greenwich, ship owners
 April 2
 Rowe Isaac, Mile End Green, mariner, Jan. 23
 Ross Alexander, minories, merchant, Jan. 30, final
 Raiton Edward, Southwark, hop merchant, Feb. 2, final
 Rawlinson Robert, Hull, merchant, Feb. 3
 Robertson James, and James Hutchinson, Fleet street,
 oilman, joint estate, Feb. 2, and sep. estate of each,
 same day
 Riley Richard, Mansfield, Nottingham, Feb. 2
 Redpath, James, Deptford bridge, Kent, upholder, Feb. 16
 Sainsbury, Richd. bath, coachmaker, Feb. 2, final
 Smith John, broughton, Lancashire, calico printer, Jan. 18
 Sanforth Samuel, jun. and John Cartledge, Newbold,
 Derbyshire, potters, Jan. 25
 Sims George, Stephen street, Tottenham court road,
 coal merchant, Feb. 6
 Susham Thomas, Creak, Norfolk, hawkers and pedlar,
 March 26, final
 Standerwick John, bourton, Dorset, tike manufacturer,
 Feb. 1
 Siddall Samuel Hurst, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer,
 Feb. 1
 Sawyer John Martin, Joseph Fletcher Trueman, and Jo-
 seph Powell, Cannon street, merchants, Feb. 2, sepa-
 rate estate of Powell, final, and of Sawyer, final,
 same day
 Stokes James, Worcester, hop merchant, Feb. 16, final
 Schneider, Richard Wm. Ulrick, White Lion court, birchin
 lane, underwriter, Feb. 5
 Tiger Ann, beverley, ironmonger, Jan. 20
 Til's Thomas, Wymondham, cordwainer, Jan. 16, final
 Thomas Thomas, Camornile street, merchant, Jan. 21
 Tire Thomas, Daventry, Auctioneer, Jan. 19
 Thomas John George, Great Yarmouth, linen draper,
 Jan. 26
 Townsend Edmund, Maiden lane, Covent Garden, wine
 merchant, Feb. 2
 Taylor James, Lamb's Conduit street, apothecary, Feb. 6
 Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, gun barrel maker, Feb. 9
 Wilke Christian John Adam, London, merchant, Jan. 9,
 final
 Willis James, Ridding lane, merchant, Feb. 23, final
 Watkin John, Sculcoates, ropemaker, Jan. 13
 Widdom James, brighthelmstone, grocer, Jan. 25, final
 Wetherill Wm. and Wm. Wetherill, jun. Bristol, mer-
 chants, Jan. 23
 Whitecock Edwd. Pentonville, insurance broker, Feb. 2
 final
 Ward James, banbury, dyer, Jan. 23
 Williams Thos. Smith, Mincing lane, ship broker, Feb. 9
 Weaver Thomas, Manchester, corn factor, Jan. 27
 Williams Wm. Oxford street, linen draper, Feb. 13
 Whitehead Charles, Witham, Essex, carpenter, Feb. 2
 Williams Thos. and Wm. Fendered, Little Sutton street,
 Clerkenwell, tin plate workers, Feb. 2, final
 Williams James, Bristol, broker, Jan. 30
 Wrigley Miles, and John Wrigley, Saddleworth, York
 merchants, Feb. 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

AT St. George's Bloomsbury, William
 Reed, esq. of Bedford, to Mrs. William-
 son, of Castle-street, Holborn.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. John
 Lodge, to Miss Lydia Martin, both of Chelsea.

At Greenwich, James Coleman, esq. of
 Laytonstone, to Miss Catharine Lichgaray, of
 Blackheath.

James Webber Smith, esq. of Ashling,
 Sussex, captain in the royal artillery, to Miss
 Simeon, eldest daughter of John S., esq. one
 of the masters in chancery, and M.P. for Rea-
 ding.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Thomas Hod-
 son, esq. son of the Rev. John H., of Thorn-
 ham, Kent, to Miss Charlesworth, of New
 Ormond-street.

At Newington, Mr. Child, of Lawrence-
 lane, to Miss Turner, of Stamford, Lincoln-
 shire.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 167.

At Lambeth, Mr. John Hayne, of Pater-
 noster-row, to Miss Pryce, of Walcot-place.

At Hampstead, Mr. Roger Farr, of Gray's-
 Inn Terrace, to Miss Shelton, of the former
 place.

John Bliss, esq. to Miss Donne, both of
 Hampstead.

At St. Pancras Church, Edward Allfrey,
 esq. of Fitzroy-street, to Miss Margaret Shed-
 den.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Captain Pringle
 Stoddart, of the royal navy, to Miss Frances
 Sprot, niece of Mark Sprot, esq. of King's-
 road, Bedford-row.

The Rev. William Frend, late fellow of Je-
 sus College, Cambridge, to Miss Blackburne,
 daughter of the late Rev. Francis B., and grand-
 daughter of the late venerable Archdeacon B.

Mr. Kingsbury, of Leadenhall-street, book-
 seller, to Miss Ann Mandell, of Bath.

At Fulham, Matthias March, esq. of Brock-
 hurst

hurst Lodge, Hants, to Miss Atkinson, of Hammersmith.

At St. Margaret's Church, A. R. Sutherland, M.D. to Miss Mills, of Parliament-street.

At Camberwell. Mr. Thomas Walker, of Piccadilly, to Miss Moseley, of the former place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Francis Adams, esq. of Clifton, Bristol, to Miss Mary Sturte Manley, daughter of John M., esq. of Bloomsbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Gayliard, of Bond-street, to Miss Pittard, late of Sherborne, Dorset.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, Taylor Combe, esq. of the British Museum, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Edward Whitaker Gray, of that establishment.

At Beckenham, by special licence, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece of Lord Auckland.

At St. Pancras Church, Richard Burman, esq. of Southam, Warwick, to Miss Anna Shuttleworth, daughter of John S., esq. of Guildford-street.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. Robert Smith, of Kingston upon Thames, to Miss Steinman, eldest daughter of George S., esq. of Woburn-place, Russel-square.

At Hampstead, Mr. Branston, of Clapham-road, to Miss Read, of the former place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. James Pink, of Dover-street, to Miss Mary Ann Harvey, of Fairford, Gloucestershire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. T.G. Clare, fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss Harriet Daniell, of Lifford, in Ireland.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, James Grant, esq. to Miss Helen Philadelphia Nixon, daughter of the late Major General Sir Eccles N. kn.

George Shee, esq. eldest son of Sir George Shee, bart. to Jane, the eldest daughter of William Young, esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Campbell, esq. of Poland-street, to Miss Essex, of Goodge street.

At Islington, William Garfit, jun. esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harriet Draper, daughter of the Rev. William D.

At St. James's Clerkenwell, R. Smart, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex, to Mrs. Coltman, widow of the late Lieutenant C., of the royal navy.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Haverstock-hill, to Miss Cooper, late of Holybourn, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joshua Sydney Horton, esq. captain of H. M. S. Princess of Orange, to Mrs. Whorwood, widow of the late H. M. W., esq. of Headington House, Oxon.

Miles Stringer, esq. to Miss Steward, of Blackwall.

By special licence, the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Keith, to Miss Thrale, eldest daughter of the late Henry T., esq.

DIED.

In Lower Brook-street, *John Leland, esq.* M. P. for the borough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, a general in the army, colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Cork. He was bred in the army, and came into parliament in the year 1796. His promotions were, colonel, Nov. 17, 1780; major-general, Sep. 28, 1787; lieutenant-general, Jan. 26, 1797; general, April 29, 1802; and colonel of the 64th regiment June 26, 1790.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mrs. Elizabeth Darby*, widow of Nesbitt D., of the Island of Antigua, esq.

In Cleveland-court, *Miss Middleton*, daughter of the late colonel M. of the royal marines.

In Portland-place, the *Hon. Mrs. S. Wortley Mackenzie*.

At Islington, *George Franklin, esq.* stockbroker.

In Upper Guildford street, aged 84, *Mrs. Lodington*, mother of Thomas L., esq. and sister of the late Rev. Dr. Broade, of Southwick Hall, near Oundle.

In New Burlington-street, the *Hon. Miss Sophia Ann Walpole*, fifth daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orford.

In Spital-square, *William Complin, esq.*

At the Rev. A. W. Trollope's, Christ's Hospital, the *Rev. Thomas Marler*, late Chaplain to the British Factory, at Oporto.

In Devonshire-square, *John Mark le Cointe, esq.* chief clerk of the South Sea Stock and Annuity Offices.

In King-street, Westminster, aged 74, *Mr. George Fairburne*, locksmith to his majesty.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor square, *Mrs. Howard*, relict of Henry H., esq. of Glossop, Derbyshire.

At Bermondsey, aged 66, *Thomas Carter, esq.* one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Surrey.

In the Minories, *Mrs. Judson*, wife of John J., esq. a woman eminently distinguished for those graces which adorn and endear human nature.

In West-street, Hackney, aged 40, *James Scott, esq.* captain lieutenant and quarter-master of the first regiment of Tower Hamlets militia.

Captain Thomas Morris, aged 75. It has been said that he was the best man, the best soldier, and the best poet of the age in which he lived. He had retired from the army many years, preferring to bury his sword under the wreaths of literary glory.

In Cork street, *Mrs. Turner*, mother of General T., who is on his return from Monte Video.

In Parliament-street, Westminster, *John Warburton, esq.*

In Bedford-street, aged 46, *Miss Harriet Caldwell*, daughter of Sir John C., bart.

In Edward-street, Portman-square, *Miss Harriet Frankland*, the only unmarried daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thomas F., bart, of Thirkleby, Yorkshire.

In Red-Lion-court, Fleet-street, aged 80, *Mr. John Wingrave*, many years an eminent bookbinder. He had the honour of being patronised by the Duke of Grafton, Major Pearson, Isaac Reed, and several other first collectors of curious books. He was a citizen of London, the father of the bookbinding trade, and one of the oldest inhabitants of St. Dunstan's parish, of which he was a constable in 1767, and apprehended the famous Mrs. Brownrigg. He published at that time "A Narrative of the many Cruelties inflicted by her upon her apprentice Mary Clifford, for which she received sentence of death Sep. 12, 1767."

At her house in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Stephanoff*. She was by birth a German, and displayed considerable taste and talent in painting flowers, in which she occasionally instructed a few young ladies in that vicinity. Her husband was a Russian painter of some celebrity, and died about eleven or twelve year ago. By him she had two sons, both of whom are students at the Royal Academy, and though very young have exhibited at the British Gallery several specimens of their abilities in painting historical pictures, which give every promise of future excellence in their art.

At his apartments in Bow-street, aged 66, *Mr. Thomas Carpmeal*, one of the oldest officers belonging to the public office; having been appointed by the late Sir John Fielding, in the year 1769. He distinguished himself in accompanying Mr. Clarke, an officer of the highest respectability belonging to Bow-street, and Mr. Jealous, to apprehend three highwaymen, at a house in Hemlock-court, Cary-street, for a robbery on Finchley Common, when he not only behaved in the most courageous manner, but also shewed some excellent management. On his appointment at Bow-street he became one of the most active officers belonging to that establishment, and was sent at various times by government and different public offices and bodies to all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to different parts of the Continent to apprehend persons charged with crimes, in all of which he was very successful. About twenty years ago he was sent to France, to apprehend three men who had absconded to that kingdom. Their crime, we believe, was forgery on the Bank of England to a large amount. By indefatigable enquiries and pains he traced out the men, but on applying to the French police to have them arrested, his application was refused: it was, however, agreed that Carpmeal should have a fair chance of apprehending them after they were off French ground, and some of the police officers of France took them in a cart to the frontiers of Holland, and turned them loose on the sandy beach of the coasts of that country. The delinquents took to their heels, and Carpmeal and his assistants pursued them, secured two and brought them to England, where they were tried, found guilty, and executed. He continued his usual activity in the office till within the last five or six years, during which time his health has been declining. The Old Bailey Sessions Paper is a standing proof of the efficacy of the measures adopted by Carpmeal in apprehending those of dishonest members of society, which every six weeks are put upon their trials for offences of all descriptions.

At Pimlico, *Mr. Jonathan Swainson*. This highly respected character was a native of the county of Caithness, in North Britain, where he received a very liberal education under the care of his father, who was in the medical profession. Early in life he entered into some commercial speculations which obliged him to quit his native country for India; where indulging too much in the gay habits of life, in a climate not very congenial to Europeans, his constitution became much debilitated, and exhibited symptoms of a pulmonary affection, which terminated afterwards in a confirmed asthma. Finding his health would not permit him to continue his commercial pursuits; he returned to England, and was induced at the instance of his friends to endeavour to establish himself as a private teacher, in which he so far succeeded as to gain the patronage and esteem of some of the first families of distinction, in which he had the honour to discharge the important duties of that profession till within a few months of his death. He was a man, compassionate and generous, in his disposition; open, candid, and honourable in all his actions: possessing an extensive knowledge, in the various branches of elegant and polite literature, with a happy facility of communicating that knowledge to others; firm and sincere in his attachments; and an inflexible advocate of the genuine principles of liberty; which he at all times defended with a flow of manly eloquence, which at once bespoke the energy of his mind, and the purity of his heart: in short the whole tenor of his life, was such as to gain him the entire confidence and esteem of many of the most select and polished circles of private society, whom he has now left to mourn the loss of so many rare and exemplary talents, in so faithful and sincere a friend. He bore his long sufferings with philosophical fortitude, and died in the 48th year of his age, sincerely regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.

At his father's house, in Grove place, Hackney, *Thomas Pomeroy, jun. 17*. There are peculiar circumstances connected with the life and death of this apparently promising youth, which may make a short relation of the

the cause of his death not uninteresting to those who study the theory of the human mind. He was in fact but "a painted sepulchre," for, notwithstanding he had the appearance of the bloom of health, and was really active, strong, manly, and tall, beyond his years, it was discovered after his death, that he was, and perhaps had been the whole of his life, materially diseased in the most important organs of the animal economy. His father and mother, though afflicted beyond the power of description at the melancholy death of this, their only son, consented, with the view of benefiting mankind, that his body should be opened; which was done, two days after his decease. The result was, the discovery of a mass of morbid derangement seldom found in one subject, and more particularly in one, who during life had the appearance of the deceased. "On opening the chest it was discovered that considerable effusion had taken place in both the right and left thoracic cavities, extensive and firm adhesions had been formed between the lungs and the pleura of the ribs. On examining the heart it was found that the pericardium was closely united to it over its whole surface; a morbid peculiarity, of very rare occurrence, and which was probably the more immediate cause of death. The heart itself was considerably larger than is usual. The liver too was increased to twice its natural size, and by its augmented bulk had forced the stomach to take a very oblique position." Besides these, other parts were diseased, which might be the effect of debility in consequence of long confinement; but the above will be sufficient to shew, the physiologist and the metaphysician, that the mind and habits could not be otherwise than affected by such a material mal-organization of the viscera. To those who are acquainted with the delicate and complicated formation and movements of the human frame, it will be rather a matter of wonder that this youth existed so long, than that he died so early in life. He was confined to his chamber for seven weeks, and for the last three to his bed; his pulse was one hundred and twenty in a minute, generally regular, full and strong, latterly quicker, at intervals irregular, the digitalis was copiously administered, the bowels were kept constantly open, and he was not permitted to take any other nourishment than milk diluted with one half water. He behaved with surprising courage and fortitude during his illness, scarcely uttering a complaint; two nights before his death, when he supposed no one heard him, he exclaimed "death comes soon indeed." His mother, though herself in a state of extreme debility, watched at his bed-side day and night with the most exemplary maternal affection. The last words he spoke were a few seconds before he breathed his last, when he lifted up his eyes to his mother's face, and said, "wipe my face, and then I shall die." He expired

without a groan. This youth was, during his life, and remained to his last hour, of an irritable habit. He had the best private education that could be given him, but though possessed of an excellent capacity, he could not bring himself to use sufficient application to make any very great proficiency in those studies which require much intellectual labour and abstract attention. Had he been placed in a public school, it is probable his death would have been hastened by the coercive measures adopted in those seminaries of learning to force attention and application. Though his temper was such that he would not, or probably could not, suffer with patience under any controul; yet he at the same time possessed a generous, honourable, and independent spirit, that spurned at every thing which had the appearance of selfishness, meanness, or deceit. The writer hopes it will not be objected to this short memoir, that it would have been more appropriately placed in a Medical Journal; the philosophical enquirer will properly appreciate the value of those communications from which it can be traced that the organization of the body has affected the operations of the mind.

[*Further particulars of Earl Grey, whose death was announced at p. 600, of vol. 24.* He was born in the year 1729, and was the younger son of a junior branch of a very illustrious northern family, the chief of which was created Baron Grey of Werke, by King James I. After having received a suitable prefatory education, he entered into the army, and served on the Continent, as a subaltern in Kingsley's regiment when not more than nineteen years of age. He obtained permission to raise an independent company in 1755, and in January 1761, was promoted to the rank of a field officer. Having obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel, he accompanied General Hodgson in one of the expeditions planned during the administration of the first William Pitt, and commanded the 98th regiment of foot at the capture of the important fortress of Belleisle. This regiment, however, being disbanded on the return of peace, he retired on half-pay, determined to resume his professional avocations on the appearance of a new war. But his merits were not in the mean time wholly overlooked, for in 1772, a period when there were but few promotions, he was fortunate enough to obtain the rank of colonel in the army, which was succeeded by the appointment of aid-de-camp to the King. Colonel Grey, eager to distinguish himself in the scene of warfare that presented itself on the continent of America, arrived in that country about the period of the evacuation of Boston. He was soon distinguished by General Howe; and as he had seen more real service than most of the officers of the same standing, he was appointed to a separate command, and invested with the rank of Major General, a few months previously to which

which he had received the command of the 28th regiment of foot. In the campaign of 1777, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts, General Washington took the field with a raw army of no more than 8000 effective men, with which he assumed a strong position at Middlebrook; but the subsequent motions of the British army having induced him to remove to Chaddsford, the battle of Brandywine Creek ensued, in which the English achieved a victory, which was vainly regarded at that time as productive of the total subjugation of the American continent. But instead of this, the main body of the Americans soon after took post in front, while detached parties hung upon their flanks. It was a circumstance of this kind that first offered an opportunity to General Grey to distinguish himself in his new command. Notice having been received that the American General Wayne, an able and enterprising partizan, had concealed himself in the neighbouring woods, General Grey was detached by the commander in chief to dislodge him. An expedition of this kind was accompanied with considerable difficulty, as the contest was to be with experienced woodsmen, well acquainted with the country, provided with rifles, and who would adopt the most determined measures, either for attack or defence, on the report of the first musket. To prevent any alarm of this kind, General Grey gave orders that all the flints should be removed, and that every thing should be effected by muscular strength alone. To render the success less precarious, the assault was to be given during the night; and although it was one o'clock in the morning before the British reached the neighbourhood of the Paoli Tavern, where the Americans were encamped, yet the surprise was complete. On this occasion the piquets were forced without noise, so that the main body had scarcely time to turn out, whilst those who were able to repair to the alarm post, paraded in the light of their own fires, so that the bayonet put a large number of them to death on the spot. Ramsay, the American Historian of the Revolution, confesses that the enterprise was conducted with so much address, that the loss of the assailants did not exceed eight. The possession of Philadelphia was, about this time, nearly counterbalanced by an attack on the British post at German town, at which the Americans at first proved successful, and would undoubtedly have exhibited a decided superiority, but for the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Musgrove, who retreated with six companies into a strong stone house, and kept one half of the army at bay. Intelligence of this event being brought to General Grey, he placed himself at the head of three battalions, and the Americans, instead of being the assailants, now finding themselves attacked in their turn, made a disorderly retreat, in the course of which they lost upwards of one thousand men, including prisoners.

The capture of General Burgoyne's army, the subsequent alliance between France and the United States, to which may be added the arrival of commissioners to negotiate on the part of England, together with the evacuation of Philadelphia, rendered the campaign of 1778 otherwise unproductive of great events. Towards the autumn, General G. was still acting with a separate detachment, but employed on a service which tended more to distress individuals, than to harass the Congress. He was, however, obliged to obey his instructions, and the destruction of the shipping, the burning of the magazines, wharfs, stores, warehouses, and vessels on the stocks at Bedford, as well as at Martha's Vineyard, attested the success and destruction achieved during this expedition. On his return he surprised a regiment of light dragoons, posted in a barn near Tappan, nearly all of whom were killed by the bayonet, except such as had their lives spared by the humanity of one particular officer, who gave quarter to the whole of the 4th troop. The scene in which General G. happened to be principally employed during the war, was narrow and confined, and, it may be also said, unworthy of his talents, as he was obliged to act the part of a partizan, rather than that of a general, during the whole time that he remained in America. It must be allowed, however, that he was sparing of the lives of the soldiers employed under him, though the same cannot be said of him in respect of the enemy, and he was successful in every expedition committed to his charge. The American war being concluded, a long interval of peace intervened, during which General G. was occupied in attending to the education of his children, and occasionally enjoying the amusements of a country life, at his seat of Fallowden, near Alnwick. Previously to the conclusion of the war he had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1783 he was honoured with the Order of the Bath. In 1787 he resigned the command of the 28th foot, and was appointed colonel of the 8th light dragoons, which in two years he exchanged for the 7th dragoon guards. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and France, in 1793, Sir Charles G. was employed as commander in chief of the forces destined to attack the French West India islands, and was promoted to the *local* rank of General; but previously to this he led a small body of forces into maritime Flanders, by means of which he secured the possession of Nieuport.—Sir John Jervis, now Earl St. Vincent, being appointed to the command of the fleet which was to act in concert with the military in the West Indies, Sir Charles embarked with the troops, and sailed for Carlisle Bay, in Barbadoes, from which place they proceeded against Martinico, in February 1794. A few days after sailing from Barbadoes, three separate landings were effected, the consequences of which were, Pi-
geon

geon Island was captured, St. Pierre seized, the camp of Bellegard, by a bold and decisive movement, occupied; Fort Lewis was obliged to surrender; and, finally, Fort Bourbon, in which General Rochambeau commanded in person, was obliged to yield in about six weeks after the landing of the English forces. After leaving six regiments to garrison the island, the fleet proceeded against St. Lucia, the conquest of which was effected without much difficulty. The next object was the possession of Guadaloupe, alike important, on account of its strength and position. On the morning of April 12, Fort Fleur d'Épée was carried by assault, and the whole colony surrendered on the 21st of the same month. The requisition attempted to be levied on the inhabitants by the two commanders in chief, rendered them disaffected to the cause of England; but it was entirely owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of a feeble armament from France, consisting of only two frigates, two 44 gun ships, armed *en flute*, a sloop of war, and two transports, containing about 1500 troops, that the loss of this formidable island was to be attributed. Yet the French expedition could have achieved but little, had it not been for a decree, conferring immediate freedom on all the slaves in the colonies, and thus arming a numerous and powerful body of men in behalf of their own liberties. Nor ought it to be omitted, that the conduct of the enterprize was confided to a singular man, the infamous Victor Hugues, who, with a cruel disposition, united talents admirably calculated for war, and an enthusiasm that rendered the most desperate enterprize familiar to him. Having escaped all the English cruizers in a most extraordinary manner, he effected a landing on the 4th of June, and in the course of three days more stormed Point-a-Petre, obtaining possession of the whole of that part of the island denominated Grand Terre. Sir Charles Grey had actually embarked for England, in consequence of an antecedent permission from the king, the campaign having been, to all appearance, concluded in a most brilliant and successful manner, when he received intelligence of so untoward and unexpected event. The general immediately repaired to Basse Terre, where having collected a body of troops, a circumstance now become extremely difficult, in consequence of the mortality that had occurred, the enemy, after abandoning Gozier, was obliged to retire within their principal fortress. Nevertheless, a total subjugation of the French, by this time, appeared impracticable, in consequence of the zeal of the emancipated negroes, and the unabating energy of the ferocious Victor Hugues. As the hurricane season now approached, it became necessary to attempt something, and an attack was accordingly made on the town of Point-a-Petre, by Brigadier General Symes;—whilst Sir Charles G., in case of success, prepared instantly to storm Fort Fleur d'Épée, and, by

decisive measures, put an end to the further success of the French at once. But the former of these plans having proved unsuccessful, the latter was, of course, not attempted. Thus the English expedition to the West Indies did not terminate so advantageously as had been expected; arising, on the one hand, from an event that defied all calculation; and, on the other, from the want of fresh troops from Europe to fill up the dreadful chasm occasioned by the daily sacrifice of multitudes to an unhealthy climate and a ruinous warfare. But although all was not achieved which might have been expected, much was assuredly accomplished, and the undisturbed possession of the valuable colonies of St. Lucia and Martinique proved, for a time, serviceable to Great Britain. Soon after his return from the West Indies, Sir Charles was appointed to the government of the Island of Guernsey; and in November, 1795, he removed from the command of the 7th dragoon guards to the 20th light dragoons, and on the death of General Lascelles in 1799, from the latter regiment to the 3d dragoons, of which he remained colonel to his death. In 1796 he had been promoted to the rank of general in the army, and during the latter end of the late war, the command of the Southern district was confided to him. On the 21st of June, 1801, his Majesty was pleased to create him a Peer of the Realm, by the title of Baron Grey de Howick, in the county of Northumberland; and in April 1806, was further pleased to grant him the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom, by the title of Earl Grey and Viscount Howick. In addition to the honours granted him by his Sovereign, Earl Grey also received the thanks of both houses of parliament, for his services in the West Indies. The Corporation of London also presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, on which occasion Mr. Wilkes, the Chamberlain, complimented him in an animated and appropriate speech. Earl Grey married in 1762, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, by whom he had a numerous family; his eldest son, Charles, Viscount Howick, M. P. for Tavistock, succeeds him in his titles. His second son, Henry George, is major general in the army, and has the local rank of lieutenant-general at the Cape of Good Hope, of which colony he is lieutenant governor and commander in chief of the forces; he is also lieutenant-colonel of the 17th light dragoons. The third son, George, is a post-captain in the navy, and resident naval commissioner at Portsmouth. The fourth son, William, is lieutenant colonel of the 6th veteran battalion, and lieutenant-governor of Chester. There is also another son, and two daughters; one of the latter, Lady Elizabeth, is married to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M. P. for Bedford, by whom she has several children, and Lady Hannah, lately married to Captain Bettesworth.]

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] Wm. Hood, esq. of Elmford, Berwickshire, to Miss Bertram, daughter of A. Bertram, esq. of Cranshaws.

At Tweedmouth, James Forster, esq. of Berwick, to Miss Grieve, daughter of Wm. G. esq. of Ord House.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. M. Dent, printer, to Mrs. Sarah Jopling.—The Rev. W. Davison, curate of Tynemouth, to Mrs. Wilson, of North Shields.—M. Bonis, teacher of the French language, aged 69, to Miss Straker, 19.

At South Church, Thomas Bewes, esq. solicitor, of Darlington, to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, second daughter of David C. esq. of Howlish Hall, Durham.

Died.] At Alnwick, John Perigal, esq.—Mrs. Elder, wife of Mr. E. merchant.—Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. N. B. attorney.

At Hilton, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, relict of Wynne J. esq.

At West Bolden, Miss Amelia Robinson, eldest daughter of George R. esq.

At Durham, Charles, the infant son of Wm. Boulton, esq. banker.—Mrs. Hopper, wife of Henry Hopper, esq. of Hendon, near Sunderland, 84.

At Whickham, Linsey Lucy Hay, youngest daughter of Captain Harrison.

At Blackton, John Kipling, esq. 92.

At Hexham, Mr. Shafto Little.—Mrs. Moore, 99.

At Hags, near Hexham, Mr. W. Cook, 83.

At Camboes, near Morpeth, Mr. Cuthbert Humphrey, 83.

At Ashington, near Morpeth, Mr. Robert Learmouth, 55. His death was caused by his foot being crushed in a threshing machine.

At Crookhall, near Durham, George, third son of the Rev. John Clarke, 12.

At Dilton Park, near Corbridge, Mrs. Brown, 94.

At Berkeley, near Hexham, Mr. Thomas Tilford, 63.

At Framlington, Mr. John Grey, third son of Mr. Thomas G. 26.

At Sunderland, Mrs. E. Snowdon, relict of George S. esq. of Hurworth, Durham, 88.—Mrs. Middleton, 66.

At Stainton, near Stockton, Mary, wife of Mr. R. D. Clayton.

At Aycliffe, Durham, Mrs. Margaret Wood, wife of Mr. Joseph W. of Newcastle.

At Yetholm, Mrs. Craig, wife of Mr. Charles C. merchant.

At St. Helen's Auckland, Mr. John Brodbelt, upwards of 40 years clerk of that chapel; and at the same place his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth B.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Suddick.—Mr. Richard Harriott, 64.—Mr. Thomas Rhind, of the Tweed Bank.—Mr. John Peart, 85.—Mr. James Hall Burn, a burgess, and corporal in the 9th royal veteran battalion, 50. He was the only son and heir of the late Mr. James Burn, formerly a respectable brewer in Berwick, by whom he was left a very handsome property, but meeting with a reverse of fortune, he enlisted as a soldier.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, printer, 82.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Dowling, 36.—Mrs. Jane Manners, the last surviving daughter of the late John M. esq. of Newmoor House.—Robert Wallis, esq.—Mr. A. Crofton, 35.—Mrs. Barbara Richardson, relict of Mr. John R. attorney, and aunt to the Lord Chancellor, 86.—Mr. Richard Swarley.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The number of births, marriages, and deaths in the city of Carlisle, during the last year is as follows: births, 389; marriages, 135; burials, 337.

Married.] At Carlisle, Lieut. Wilkinson, to Miss Jackson, daughter of R. Jackson, esq. mayor of Carlisle.

At Kirklington, John Robinson Bacon, esq. of Lough, to Miss Margaret Graham, of Rigg.

Died.] At Dearham, near Maryport, the Rev. Mr. Sharp, 43.

At Causeway Foot, near Kewick, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. Christopher H.

At Skirton, Mrs. Mary Townson, sister to Wm. Berry, esq. of Stank, in Furness, and great aunt to Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, 92.

At Nunclose, Mrs. Wilkinson, 83.

At Burgh, Mr. Richard Hodgson, 80.

At Kendal, Mrs. Cragg, 39.—Mr. James Newby.—Mrs. Barrow.—Mrs. Eliz. Thompson, 73.—Mr. Robert Seaton, drawing-master, 27.

At Gatherscale, in Newlands, near Keswick, Mr. John Litt, 84.

At Watendlath, in Borrowdale, Mr. John Harris, 53.

At Carlisle, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Dent, 84.—Mrs. Murray, 76.—Mrs. Mitchell, 26.—Mrs. E. Bunton, 80.

At

At Whitehaven, Mr. Samuel Abbot.—Mr. Robert Miller, 84.—Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick.

At Penrith, Miss Jane Addison.

At Bowness, near Kendal, Mr. Isaac Gastlath, 68.

At Harrington, Mrs. Carr, wife of Capt. James C.

At Stainton, near Penrith, the celebrated bone-setter, Dr. Benjamin Taylor, 71.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late general meeting of the subscribers to the new Charity Schools, held in the vestry of the Holy Trinity Church, in Hull, the accounts of the expences of the last year were examined, and the committee ordered to draw up a report, and state the particulars for the information of those subscribers who were not present, and of the public. This report it is intended to prepare in full and to publish in the course of the ensuing year. In the mean time it is a pleasing task to acquaint the friends of the Institution, that that part of it which relates to the education of girls, has been carried completely into effect, and that both in the day school and the servants' school, the system of instruction and discipline, pursued under the direction and superintendence of the ladies' committers, has been highly successful; and that there is every reason to hope, that in a very short time the importance of these seminaries to the town, will be fully and universally felt. There are upwards of 100 girls in the preparatory day school; and 26 in the servants' school. As soon as another suitable room can be procured, it is proposed, according to the original plan, to open an additional day school, for the reception of an equal number of girls, with the present one. The execution of that part of the plan, which respects the education of boys, has been unfortunately and unavoidably delayed by several unforeseen obstacles; particularly by the impossibility of finding a room capable of receiving the boys who wait for admission; and to erect a temporary building for the purpose, would have incurred a heavy and needless expence; as the committee was encouraged to expect that, as soon as some necessary arrangements should be made, a piece of ground every way convenient and suitable, would be granted at a moderate demand, by a friend of the Institution. These arrangements have at length been effected; and the building would ere this have been proceeded on, had it not been for the peculiar unfavourableness of the season. As early in the present year as the weather will permit, the general meeting has resolved, that the work shall be begun. Although considerable expence must be expected to attend these institutions in their outset, yet the same generous regard, which has hitherto been shewn them by the public, will, it is earnestly hoped, be continued, till they ar-

rive at maturity, and are in a state to repay their benevolent supporters by an abundant harvest of blessings upon all classes of the community.

Married.] At Ashby, John Perkins, esq. of Birthwaite hall, to Mrs. Shaw, of Hound hill, both near Barnsley.

At York, the Rev. Wm. Jenkinson, to Miss Eastburn.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Edwards, son of Mr. Edwards, bookseller, to Miss Carolina Matilda Lister.

At Leeds, Mr. George Cole Bainbridge, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jane Hobson, daughter of Richard H. esq. of Sheepscar lodge.

At Sherburn, near Tadcaster, Joseph Johnson, esq. to Miss Milner, daughter of Peter M. esq.

At Salton, near Malton, Mr. Richard Wilson, of Scarborough, to Miss Mary Dowker, daughter of John D. esq.—T. Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne, to Miss Coates, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Goldsborough.

At Rotherham, the Rev. Thomas Hill, of Homerton, near London, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. E. Williams, D.D. of Masbro'.

Died.] At York, Thomas Simpson, esq. late secretary and treasurer of Sion College, London, 78.—Mr. Francis Croft, only son of John C. esq. 30.—The Rev. Edward Willan, 75, fifty-two years vicar of the Holy Trinity, King's Court, in this city, and perpetual curate of Fulford. He will be deeply lamented by his numerous relatives, and sincerely regretted by his parishioners, towards whom he uniformly discharged the duties both of a good shepherd and a faithful friend.—Mrs. Halfpenny, 84.

At Pontefract, Mr. Edward Moorhouse, of Skipton, son of Thomas M. esq. of Stainton.—Mrs. Perfect, widow of Alderman P. 80.

At Walkington, near Beverley, the Rev. Joshua Middleton Clowes, rector of that place, 37.

At Holm House, Richard Bracken, esq. many years a merchant at Halifax, 85.

At Mill Bank, near Halifax, Wm. Currer, esq. 58.

At Aldby Park, near York, Richard Darley, esq. 32.

At Heaton Norris, the Rev. Wm. Bowness, L.L.D. 53. His extensive knowledge and liberal communication will make his memory long respected, and his death much lamented in the neighbourhood where he was so actively useful.

At Bossall, Mrs. Belt, sister to the late Leonard B. esq. 80.

At North-Allerton, Mr. Walton, solicitor, and one of the partners in the North Riding Bank.

At Doncaster, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of Capt. D'A. master of the ceremonies at Scarborough.

Near Burrownook, on the Wolds, the Rev. Wm. Atkinson, late of Dissington, Cumberland.

land. Returning home from Sledmore, where he had been marrying a couple, to his father's house, at Langtoft, he unfortunately perished on the road, where his body was found the following day.

At Heworth, near York, Mr. Thomas Botteril, 85.

At Theakstowe, near Bedale, John Williams, esq.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Stainforth, governess of the girls' charity school, which situation she had ably filled upwards of twelve years.—Mr. Wm. Butler, merchant.

At Swinton, near Rotherham, Edmund Mower, esq. 66.

At Rothwell, Mrs. Carrett, wife of Mr. Wm. C. coroner, 56.

At Clifton, near York, Mrs. Greame, relict of Thomas G. esq. late of Heslington, 83.

At Boynton, in the East Riding, Sir George Strickland, Bart. 78.

At Park House, near Barnsley, Thomas Taylor, esq. 70.

At Hull, Mr. John Bowen, 37.—Mrs. Hewitt, 73.—Mrs. Eliz. Jefferson, 30.—At the Vicarage House, Mr. Thomas Brombey, grandfather of the vicar of the Holy Trinity Church, 91.—Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.—Mr. Wm. Coulson, sen. 69.—Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Capt. M. 70.—Of a consumption, aged 25, Lieut. Thomas Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia. He survived his youthful wife, to whom he had been married but fifteen months, and who also died of a consumption only fourteen days.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Walton, near Liverpool, Philip Meadows Taylor, esq. to Miss Jane Mitford, youngest daughter of the late Bertram M. esq. of Mitford castle, Northumberland.

At Walton upon the Hill, Philip Monoux Lucas, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, and of Elmwood, in Hertfordshire, to Miss Sarah Beesley, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, James Lacey, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Taylor, second daughter of the late Joseph Taylor, esq. of Blakeley.—Jonathan Nixon, esq. of Whitechurch, to Miss Brown, sister to the lady of James Ackers, esq. of Park hill, Salford.—John Watnuff, esq. of Bourne, Lincolnshire, to Miss Betsey Taylor, second daughter of Mr. Joseph T. supervisor, Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Daniel Cropper, purveyor to the army for the county, to Miss Catherine Arstall, of Blackbrook.—Henry Glover Moore, esq. merchant, to Miss Brainall.—Mr. Forrest, attorney, to Miss Ashton.

At Preston, Lieut. Wright, of the 48th regiment, to Miss Sarah Meek.

Died.] At Liverpool, John Henry Lace, esq. merchant, 27.—Mr. John Rimmington.—Mrs. Kenyon.—Mrs. Blackey, wife of Mr. Thomas B. merchant, 41.—Mr. Wm. Jackson Swift of the customs, 32.—Mrs. Pennock.—Mrs. Skires, 44.—Ralph Wil-

liamson, esq. late captain in the 36th regiment of foot.

At Pleasington, near Blackburn, Mr. Joseph Gerard. He had supped with his family on muscles the night preceding his death, and retired to bed apparently well; he awoke about four o'clock in the morning, in the greatest agony, and was a corpse by five. An inquest was held on the occasion the following day, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this sudden catastrophe; when the attending surgeon gave his deposition to the jury, that his death was owing to the muscles he had eaten the night before. This testimony was corroborated by every attending witness, and also by the symptoms which usually accompany those who are what is generally called *muscle stung*. It is well known what disagreeable effects frequently attend the eating of this species of fish; and what is singular, this disorder operates on some individuals oftener than others, owing to an idiocracy of constitution. Let those persons, therefore, who are thus affected, abstain from sleep till the symptoms subside, for it is probable that the noxious effects produced by the fish act with much greater force on the system during the time of sleep than when awake. The most efficacious remedy for the removal of this troublesome disease is an emetic, early administered.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Holland, relict of the late Rev. Henry Holland. Those who knew her not may read the record with little attention or concern, but her acquaintance, relations, and friends, will immediately recollect her pleasing and courteous manners; her willingness to serve and oblige; her faithful assiduity in superintending female education; her inoffensive conduct during a life of more than 70 years; her readiness to sacrifice her own ease and comfort for the benefit of the sick and afflicted, and the tranquil composure of a pious christian, who went about doing good. After a paralytic stroke she lingered for a week without much pain, and then died as placidly as she had lived.

The Hon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt, of Hartsall Hall.

At Everton, Mrs. Newton, wife of Mr. S. N. 37.

At Lancaster, John Satterthwaite, esq.

At Shaw hall, in child-bed, Mrs. Legh, wife of Richard L. esq. high sheriff for the county.

At Horwick, near Bolton le Moors, Robert Greenhalgh, esq.

At Manchester, Miss Swindells.—Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. James Lomax.—Mr. Samuel Bailey.

John Kearsley, esq. 57, a man whose loyalty and attachment to his king and country were almost unparalleled. His affability, generosity, and goodness of heart endeared him to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, who can best pay a grateful tribute to his memory. In him the poor have lost a friend,

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friend,

friend, and the rich adisinterested companion.
—Mr. Thomas Blenkthorn, late of London, silk merchant.—Wm. Crane, esq. 84.

At Darwen bank, near Preston, Mrs. Pedder, wife of C. Pedder, esq.

At Wigan, Mr. Thomas Ball, 28.

At Preston, John Little, esq. of Newby, near Annan, Scotland, 51.

At Upholland, Mr. Southart, 104.

At Folds, near Bolton, Mrs. Parker, 88.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Pennington, of Blackrod 75.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheadle, Mr. Benj. Backhouse, of Stockport, to Miss Back, only daughter of John Back, esq. of Holly Vale.—Mr. Wm. Back, eldest son of John Back, esq. of Holly Vale, to Miss Geldart, of Pear-tree Cottage, Bredbury.

Died.] A Chester, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At Knutsford, 71, Mrs. Maria Legh, sister of the late Henry Cornwall L. esq. of High Legh.

At Congleton, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. John H. of the Bull's head

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. Harland, surgeon, to Miss Hartshorn.

Died.] At Stanton, Mrs. Stenson.

At Derby John Harrison, esq. solicitor, a man distinguished for integrity and ability in his profession, 57.—Mr. Bates, 65.—Mrs. Udall.

At Burton Mill, Mr. James Kitton, 50.

At Etwall, Mr. Harpur, 70.

At Hayfield, Mr. Thomas Kinder, 31.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At East Bridgford, Mr. Fell, of Southwell, to Miss Jane Hill, second daughter of Wm. H. gent.

At Nottingham, Mr. R. L. Wortley, to Miss Beardsley.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Parr.—Stokeham Huthwaite, gent. one of the aldermen of this corporation.—Mr. Pole.—Mrs. Sallery.—Joseph Oldknow, gent. alderman.—Mr. Swain.

At Clayworth, Mrs. Rebecca Cresswell, 85.

At Old Radford, Mrs. Dobb, 83.

At Elidworth, Mr. Charles Jerram, 75.

At Middleton, Mrs. Aislable, wife of Mr. A. agent to lord Middleton, 61.

At Tythby, near Bingham, Mr. Brett.

At Halam, Mr. George Weightman.

At Plumtree, Mr. Joseph Smith, jun.

At Broxton, Mr. John Fowle, 38.

At Southwell, Mrs. Wylde, mother of Wm. W. esq. major commandant of the Southwell volunteers.

At Newark, Mr. Moss.—Mr. Lee, of the Ram inn.

At Bingham, within a few hours of each other, two daughters of John Hough, labourer, one aged ten, and the other six years. It is somewhat remarkable that in the very same house, on the 2d of December, 1789, died two brothers Messrs. Thomas and Samuel

Baxter, the one aged 73, the other 72, and that no other death has taken place there since.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashby, near Horncastle, the Rev. John Beby Sharpe, vicar of Skidbrooke, to Miss Hewson, only daughter of Mr. H. of Louth.

At Gainsborough, N. Stott, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of the former place.—Charles Fennyson, esq. Barrister at law, second son of George F. esq. of Tealby Lodge, to Frances Mary, only child of the late Rev. John Hutton, of Morton.

At Lincoln, Mr. G. T. Elgie, attorney, to Miss Bunby, of Sutton.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Paddison, attorney, 40.—Mr. Thomas Porter, one of the aldermen of this city, who served the office of mayor in 1788 and again in 1798.

At Louth, Mr. Godfrey Outram, 78.—Mrs. Curtois, mother of the Rev. Mr. C. of Willingham.

At East Retford, Mr. John Bailey, 58.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Joseph Barraby, 76.—Mr. John Travis.—Mrs. Palian, 75.—Mr. Thomas Brown, 72.—Mr. Francis Wood, of the Trent Port Wharf, 38.—Mr. Samuel Fowler, merchant, 55.

At Blyton, near Gainsboro' Mrs. Winn, wife of Mr. W. 38. It is remarkable that she had 14 children, and not one of them lived to be a day old, except the last, which is now about two months old, and likely to do well.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Great Easton, Mr. John Rhodes, of West Langton, to Miss Tirrel.

At Nuneaton, Mr. Samuel Whetstone, to Miss Mary Aldridge.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. John Marshall, woolstapler, 69; and ten days before, his wife, Mrs. M. also in her 70th year. They had lived together in conjugal happiness upwards of 47 years.

Mrs. Bull. She had assiduously attended her husband and whole family during a severe typhus fever, and after sustaining the loss of a son, fell herself a victim to the disease.

Henry Watchorn, esq. senior alderman of the corporation. He served the office of mayor in 1780 and again in 1788.

Mrs. Pole, of the Anchor inn.—Mr. Gibson, of the Green Dragon inn.—Mr. Alderman Townrow, 55.

At Castle Donington, Jonathan Bosworth, gent.

At Hinckley, Mr. Jaques Husbands.—Miss Ward, bookseller and stationer.

At Evington, Mrs. Davenport, 86.

At Earl Shilton, Mr. John King, attorney.

At Twycross, Mrs. Sarah Harcourt.

At Tugby, Mrs. Gill, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. 61.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married]. At Litchfield, Mr. Francis Buckle, the celebrated jockey of Long Orton, North-

Northamptonshire, to Miss Jane Thornton.—Augustus Bulstrode, esq. of the 3d regiment of foot, to Miss Charlotte Lister, cousin to lord Ribblesdale.

At Newcastle under Lyne, Mr. Joseph Snape, surveyor of taxes, to Miss Cook, daughter of Mr. John C.—Mr Isaac Horton, of West Bromwich, to Miss Ann Reynolds, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] At Bridgford, near Stafford, Mr. Matthew Talbot, of the White Hart, 46. Sometime previous to his death he was seized with a lethargic complaint, commonly called a trance, in which he continued for several days, as in a profound sleep. He then awoke for a short time, in a most impatient state of hunger. Having satisfied the cravings of nature, he again gradually fell into the same drowsy and insensible state, from which nothing could rouse him. In this fit of lethargy he continued for a whole week, when he awoke only to meet the sleep of death.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Butler, relict of Thomas, B. esq. formerly in the firm of Butlers and Beecroft, of Kirkstall Forge.—Mr. Nevill, 77.

The Rev. Daniel Pape, vicar of Penn.

At Abbott's Bromley Park, Mrs. Allcock, relict of Egerton A. esq.

At Stafford, Mrs. Tomlinson, of the Trumpet inn, 22.

At Uttoxeter, Miss Copestake

At Newcastle under Lyme, Mr. Smith, who had recently retired from business, and also from the situation of distributor of stamps for the Northern district of this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the subscribers for raising a statue in the town of Birmingham, to the memory of Lord Nelson, Mr. Westmacott, the artist employed, being present, it was resolved that the most eligible place to erect the statue, when finished, will be the centre of the market place, nearly opposite the Dog inn. The statue we understand, is in great forwardness.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Wm. Johnson, to Miss Goodall.

Died.] At Birmingham, Sampson Lloyd, esq. banker, 80. His long life had been passed with honour and integrity, and being religiously attached to the cause of Christianity, he endeavoured to act up to its divine precepts.

Mr. Edward Collins.—Mr. Nicholls.—Mr. Richard Jones, 82.—Mr. Wm. Moss.—Mr. John Cash, 32.—Mr. Wm. Suker, 86.—Mr. Benj. Price.—Mr. John Lane, 76.—Mr. John Nelson.—Mr. Edward Price.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Cooper.—Mrs. Allcock, relict of Egerton A. esq. of Abbott's Bromley park, Staffordshire.

At Itchington, Mr. Timothy Pratt.

At Coventry, Mrs. Ithell.—Mr. Lambert Horsfall, son of Mr. John H.—Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. John W. sen.

At Bordesley, Mr. Wm. Parker, 88.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. L. attorney of Birmingham, 74.

At Atherstone, Mr. Guest.

At Upton, Mrs. Morant Gale, wife of Edward Morant G. esq.

At Willenhall, Mr. Wm. Hincks, 66.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Oswestry, Mr. Thomas Evans, to Mrs. Martha Cooke.

At Aston, near Newport, Mr. Hasleham Leake, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Letitia Bullock.

At Ellesmere, the Rev. Wm. Henry Webb, of Warrington, to Miss Ann Fairbrother.

Died.] At Warswell, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Davies.

At Wilcot, Mrs. Rogers.

At the Quinton, near Hales Owen, Mr. B. Gaunt, surgeon, 62.

At Garmelow, near Eccleshall, Catharine Talbot, 95.

At Eccleshall, Mrs. Tomkinson, 89.—Mrs. Faulkener, 94.—Mrs. Ann Ash, 109. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Wombridge, the Rev. Thomas Oliver, minister of that place, and many years curate of Wellington and Eyton.

At High Holden, 87, Wm. Bourne, who had 120 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, 89 of whom are now living.

At Ightfield, near Whitchurch, Mr. John Madely, 72.

At Uffington, Mrs. Menlove.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Barrett.—Mr. Thomas Minton.—Mr. John Payton, attorney.—Mr. Richard Cullis.—Mr. Nightingale, 77.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton on Team, Mr. Hill, of Pontypool, to Miss Anna Maria Yarnoll.

At Rushook, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, head master of the Free Grammar School, Kidderminster, to Miss Jackson, of Rushook court.

At Madresfield, the Hon. George Wm. Coventry, grand-son of the earl of Coventry, to the Hon. Emma Susanna Lygon, daughter of Lord Beauchamp.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Margaret Moulding.—Mrs. Hardwicke, 60.—J. F. Buller Hipplesley Cox, esq. youngest brother of James Buller, esq. M. P. for Exeter.—Mr. James Watts Romney, of Poswick, near Whitbourne, Herefordshire.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Viner, 90.—Mr. Husband.

At Evesham, the Rev. Edw. Cooper, 38 years resident vicar of the united churches of All Saints, and St. Laurence, in that borough.

At Harrington, near Evesham, Wilson Marshall, esq.

At Dudley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Stourbridge, Mrs. Siddons, of the Mitre inn.

At Droitwich, Robert Berkely, esq. for some years a magistrate of that borough.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Storie, of Leominster, to Miss Rogers.—The Rev. T. Jones, rector of Staunton upon Arrow, to Miss Bridge, daughter of the Rev. Wm. B. of Weobley.

At Leominster, Mr. Hall, to Miss Price.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bennett.

At Cholstry, near Leominster, Mrs. Smith, 90.

At Whitbourne, Mr. Wm. Hewles, 46.

At Brinsop, Mrs. Watkins, 38.

At Kington, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, 55.

At Predlington, near Leominster, Mr. Wall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leonard Stanley, Thomas Thomas, esq. of Glanvrafen, Carmarthen-shire, to Miss Thomas, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas T.

At Fairford, Mr. James Pink, of Dover street, London, to Miss M. A. Harvey.

At Winchcomb, Mr. James Harvey, to Miss Mary Chadburn.

At Slimbridge, J. Clark, esq. of Snigsend, to Miss Wallington.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Lady Herries, wife of Sir Robert H. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Foot, of Boughton Malherb, Kent.—Mrs. Garn, 66.—Mr. George Hincks, late of the Plough inn.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. H. of the Royal Oak, 44.—Mr. John Jasper, 71.

At Kemerton, Mr. Thomas Spencer, 82.

At Miserden, John Mills, esq.

At Tetbury, Mr. Brown.

At Painswick, 65, the Rev. Cornelius Winter.

At Stroud, Mr. Jos. Butler, many years minister of a dissenting congregation there.

At Leighterton, near Tetbury, Captain Blackwell, of the Royal Engineers.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Headington, James Morrel, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Wharton.

At Oxford, Mr. James Stephens, of Cheltenham, to Miss Mary Price, daughter of Mr. P. of Pitford Farm, near Pembridge, Herefordshire.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. Nathaniel Witherall, D. D. 81. He was elected master of University College in 1764.—The Rev. Henry Richards, D. D. rector of Exeter College, and Vice-chancellor of the University, 60. *A further account will be given in our next.*

Mr. Edward Platin, 70.—Mrs. Tubb, sen.—Mrs. Wace, wife of Mr. Tho. W. of London.—Mrs. Fell.—Mr. Eaton, auctioneer, and governor of the house of industry, 50.—Mr. Newman, of the Black Swan public house, 55.—Mrs. E. Parker, wife of Mr. P. cook of University College, 44.—Mrs. Tubb, 85.—Mr. John Buckland, 60.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Tho. Wells, 38.

At Albury, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. W. E.

At Charlbury, Mrs. Freeman, 81.

At Banbury, Mrs. Sarah Greenall.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Wraisbury, Frederick R. Coore, esq. of Great Winchester-street, London, to Miss Isabella Blagrove, third daughter of John Blagrove, esq. of Ankerwyke-house.

At Fulmer, the Rev. J. Bethell, M. A. to Miss Lightfoot, niece to William Frégatt, esq. of Fulmer place.

Died.] At Langley, Mrs. De Salis, wife of Jerome De S. esq.

At Milton-hill, Mrs. Hopkins.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yaxley, Mrs. Chamberlin, 69.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Maile, more than twenty years mace bearer to that corporation, 75.—Mrs. Parkins, relict of Mr. Alderman P. 56.—Mr. Henry Dobson, 76.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Doddington, Mr. John Sharp, of Burton Lattimer, to Miss Valentine.

At Finedon, Mr. Richard Boddington, of London, to Miss Sarah Wallis.

Died.] At Daventry, Mrs. Joad, relict of Mr. J. of Bunbury.

At Thrapston, Mr. Mansfield, late an eminent surgeon and apothecary at that place, 71.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Kilpin.

At Towcester, Mr. Nourse.

At Floore, Mrs. Lingham.

At Neethorp, near Banbury, Mrs. Sarah Greenal, 70.

At Towcester, the widow of Mr. Robert Wilcox, many years stationer of that place, 84.

At Northampton, Mrs. Clark.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Mr. Hulse's Premium of 40l. will this year be given to the Author of the best Dissertation on the Origin and Intention of Sacrifices; to be written by a Member of this University under the degree of M.A.

The Hulsean Prize for last year is adjudged to Mr. John Norman Pearson, scholar of Trinity College, for his Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses.

Died.] At Stretham, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. W. Hall, of Landbeach.

At Wendy, Mrs. Jackson.

A thiston, Mr. Joseph Deighton, father of Mr. John D. bookseller of Cambridge, 90.

At Wisbech, the Rev. L. Stichall; formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786; M.A. 1790; in his forty-third year.—Mr. Robert Stevens, 79.—Mrs. Thompson, wife of John T. esq. 68.—The Rev. Henry Turner, vicar of Burwell and of Landwade, formerly of St. John's College: B.A. 1756; M.A. 1759; B.D. 1767.

At Crimplesham, near Downham market, Mr. T. Vincent, 58.

NORFOLK.

A Telegraph, or signal station, is on the point of being erected upon the hills leading from Norwich to Thorpe. It is to be commanded by a naval officer, and the object of it is

is to open and maintain a prompt communication with Yarmouth on the one side, and with the Telegraphs between Norwich and London on the other.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. H. Gray, to Miss S. Bayfield.—Mr. J. Bream, to Miss Secker.—Mr. Robert Belcher, quarter-master of the 24th regiment of foot, to Mrs. T. Morris.—Mr. W. Wright, of Yarmouth, to Miss Elizabeth Sherman, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. surgeon, of Diss.

At Harleston, Mr. R. Kitton, of Norwich, to Miss Doughty.

George Rising, esq. of Hemesby, to Miss Bearl, second daughter of the late Mr. B. of Gorleston.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 86, Mrs Mary Mack, who lived several years in the service of the late W. Tilyard, esq. of Poringland; during which time she constantly travelled 2,920 miles annually, which, in ten years, amounted to 29,220 miles, the house being full four miles from Norwich, and her master, who, it was well known, was a remarkably eccentric character, never failed sending her every day (Sunday not excepted) for such things as his whimsical and capricious fancy suggested he stood in need of.—Mrs. Brooks, 79.—Mr. R. Denny, drawing-master, 37.—Mr. George Graham.—Mr. Isaac Seggins, of the King's Head, in St. Giles's, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Melligan, 86.—Mr. S. Wilsea, 75.—Mr. John Salmon, 61.—Mr. James Landy, many years an eminent druggist, 58.—Mrs. Rolfe, wife of — R. esq. 53.—Mrs. Susannah Clapham, 67.—Mr. J. Haylett, 63.—Mrs. Aburn, 70. She was as well as usual in the morning, but was found dead on her couch in the evening. She had been for many years a collector of scarce works and curious productions.

At Claxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Norton, 101.

At Thetford, Mr. D. Coppin, 64.

At Felixston, near Landguard Fort, Lieut. B. Beaufoy, of the royal navy.

At Letton, Mr. W. Filby, 98.

Died.] The Rev. James Marsh, rector of South Walsham St. Lawrence, and of Rockland.

At Thwaite, near Aylsham, Mrs. Baret, relict of Peter B. esq. 79.

At Cotteshall, Miss Chandler, 27.

At Lynn, Mr. John Hubbard, 85.

SUFFOLK.

A life-boat, upon a new construction, was recently launched at Lowestoft. The wind was at the time about south-east, which continued increasing while the boat was at sea, with heavy and incessant rain. After sailing in various directions, she reached the north end of Corton Sand, upon which the sea and surf ran very high. The utility of the boat was eminently shewn in turning the whole length upon the sand without shipping any water. When she came off the sand, the plugs were taken up, and the water suffered

to rise as high as the air-casks, which were lashed within the boat, would allow. She then stretched under a press of sail, to Packfield; the water with which her bottom was filled, did not appear to retard her progress. There were sixteen persons in the boat, including some gentlemen who had volunteered their services. Though all of them got over to the leeward side, and some of them stood on the gunwale, yet from their weight, the press of sail, and the plugs still open, her side was not depressed, nor did the water within increase. On her return near the shore, she was by means of buckets completely filled with water; and the intention was, whilst in that state, that she should receive as many persons on board as was possible. On account of the storminess of the day, no boat could go off from the beach, but four persons from another vessel were taken in. It is calculated she would have carried fifty persons with safety, when quite full of water. In the melancholy cases which are frequently occurring on the coast, there is every reason to conclude, that by means of this invention, many lives will now be saved, which would otherwise be lost. The seamen, too, will be enabled to render their assistance, on occasions when vessels are exposed to the greatest difficulties and danger, with a confidence and security to which they have been unaccustomed. The boat has an iron keel, which serves her for ballast, with a contrivance of casks, placed at her bottom, to be filled with water when necessary to increase her ballast. Other air casks, for the purpose of buoyancy, and to prevent her sinking although filled with water, are fixed round her inside. She has also projecting gunwales, with concealed air boxes, and cased with cork.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. Godbold, of the Lion inn, Woodbridge, to Miss Hurren, of the Sun inn, in that town.—Mr. John Lewis, of Polstead, to Miss Mary Ann Rose, daughter of the late Mr. R. surgeon, of Boxford.—Mr. William Butler, secretary to the Suffolk and General Fire office, to Miss Raymond.—Mr. W. Green, of Ipswich, to Miss Crabb, daughter of the late Rev. H. Crabb.

At Lowestoft, Lieut. Gardener, of the royal navy, to Miss Martin.

At Bury, Lieut. Col. M'Leroth, to Miss Steele.—John Hurrel, esq. to Miss Southgate, of Stowupland.

Died.] At Newham, Mr. C. Bedingfield.

At Hoxne, Mr. Samuel Warne, junior, 32.

At Rickingham, Mr. Simon Shead, 66.

At Redgrave, Miss M. R. Graves, third daughter of the late Rev. Morgan G.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Holman.

At Staningfield, Mrs. Perry.

At Elmswell, Mr. Thomas Woollard.

At Tolmarsh-hall, Mr. Moore, land-surveyor.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Wilkinson, a maiden lady.

At

At Mildenhall, Mr. Benjamin Bird.

At Weybread, Benjamin Cotton, gent. 56.

At Lavenham, Mrs. Mudd, wife of John M. esq.

At Stowmarket, Miss King, bookseller.—

Mrs. Jackson, formerly of the King's Head inn.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Fowler relict of Mr. J. F. 27.—Mrs. Ransome.

At Linstead Parva, Hustings Wilkinson, gent. 59.

At Saxham Cottage, Willsam Dawson, esq. 71.

At Lowestoft, (the place of his birth), Mr. Richard Powles, merchant of London. Mr. Powles was born of parents whose exertions, though exemplary, scarcely afforded them the means of bestowing on their offspring any education, so that at an early age, deprived by death of his father, young P. was obliged to assist the endeavours of his mother to provide their daily bread. His ingenuity in sketching figures being noticed, he was taken into a manufactory, then flourishing in Lowestoffe, to be one of the painters of their china-wares, where he continued till grown up; in which time he had obtained the affection of an amiable townswoman. His maternal uncle, established as a merchant at Elsineur, in Denmark, remembering his assiduity, sent for him to fill a situation in his house. He went over, and after about three years, finding the business quite equal to his expectations, he returned to England; and marrying the object of his early choice, took her back with him to the house of his uncle, where they continued about five years, when finding the business decline considerably, he came again to his native land, and was immediately engaged by a mercantile house of rising respectability, in London, by some of whose firm he had been long befriended. He continued here improving in their esteem, for more than nine years, when his unremitted and faithful services were rewarded by a share in the firm. About this time, symptoms of ill health arising principally from indigestion, appeared to affect his constitution; the consequence, no doubt, of his uncommon sedentary application: and though medical skill, assisted by a frame uninjured, protracted existence for more than four years, still the disease gained visibly upon him, and he was induced as a last resort to try his native air. That resort was too late. After enduring exquisite pain for ten weeks, Death, in the prime of life and usefulness, put a period to his sufferings. It was observed as a thing singular, that his uncle before mentioned, and himself, should, after such long absence, return to the town of their birth, and each live but exactly ten weeks after their arrival. In a letter from Elsineur to the historian of Lowestoffe, Mr. P. gave a view and description of the celebrated Tycho Brahe's observatory, which was published in the Gentleman's Magazine in the year 1790. He

next year published a View of Lowestoff; and on his settlement in London devoted most of his leisure to his favourite amusement of painting. The pieces possessed by his numerous friends in chalks, crayons, water colours, and oil, prove him to have been an artist of no mean stamp. Nor were his talents confined entirely to what was agreeable; for when Sir Hyde Parker, accompanied by the renowned and lamented Nelson, were fitting out to attack the Danish line of defence before Copenhagen, Mr. P. from the observations he had made during his residence at Elsineur, delineated two charts, which were presented to the admirals, of the sands, depth of water, &c. near that city, which proved eminently useful; and the writer has reason to believe that the best prints published on that occasion in London were originally sketched by him. In private life the mildness of his disposition was peculiarly pleasing; and as a husband, father, and friend, we trust he is equalled by many, though we believe he was exceeded by none. In business he was much respected; and as a real Christian, the first pleasure of his mind was to promote and establish the happiness of all within his sphere. By his sorrowing widow he had nine sons, only four of whom survive him. "Tread lightly on his ashes ye men of feeling, for he was your brother, and ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman."

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. P. Fry, jun. solicitor, of Uxbridge, Somersetshire, to Miss R. Male, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel M. rector of Wishaw, Warwickshire.

Died.] Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. John L. late rector of Sandon.

At Bridge-house, Great Dunmow, Wentworth Bradbury, esq.

At Cressing, Mr. Isaac Raven, 65.

At Great Saling, Mr. G. Francis Browner.

At South house, Mrs. Goodeve, 39.

At Lutchington, near Maldon, the Rev. Jacob Patterson, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1791, M. A. 1794.

At Braintree, Mr. Joseph Tracey, only son of Mr. T. of the Falcon inn.

At Dunmow, Mrs. Scruby.

At Finchingsfield, Mrs. Cracknell, 73.

At St. Osyth, Miss Mary M. Quilter, 34.

KENT.

A subscription has been opened at Canterbury, for the purpose of establishing a free school in that city, on the plan recommended by Mr. Joseph Lancaster.

Married.] At Faversham, William Samuel Currey, esq. major of the 54th regiment, to Miss Anna Maria Tappenden, daughter of James T. esq.

At Beckenham, John Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkely-square, London, to Miss Mary Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Eden, esq. of Wimbledon, and niece of lord Auckland.

At

At Folkstone, Mr. John Bateman, surgeon, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. W. Barnett.

At Deptford, Benjamin Stanley, esq. of Hackney terrace, to Miss Jekill, of Strawberry hall, New Cross, Surry.

At Goudhurst, Wm. Dimond, esq. to Miss Jane Welch.

Died.] At Hythe, the infant daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, of the 95th regiment.

At Chatham, Mr. George, late midshipman on board his majesty's ship Prince of Wales, and son of the Honourable Baron George, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.—Mrs. Walker.

At Whitstable, Mr. Robert Read.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. John Young.

At Eltham, Mrs. Pott, relict of John P. esq. 85.

At Wingham, the Rev Dr. Hey, prebendary of Rochester, and rector of Wingham and Eastchurch.

At Dartford, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Walker, attorney, 7.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Clendon, relict of the Rev. Thomas C. late vicar of Sturry, 87.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cumming, of the marines.—Mrs. Giles.—Mr. James Barnes, of the Shakespeare inn.

At Benenden, Mrs. Bridger, 70.

At Barham, Mrs. Dadson, 71.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Lansdell, 71.—Mr. Henry Twisden.

At West Wickham, the Rev. Joseph Faulder, 49.

At Faversham, Mrs. Shrubsole.

At Kingsnorth, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Maidstone, Mr. M. Boyton, 41.

At Waltham, Mr. Pratt, 80.

SURRY.

Married.] At Richmond, Captain James Sharp, of the Bengal establishment, to Miss Clarissa Darell, youngest daughter of the late Sir Samuel D. bart.

At Farnham, the Rev. James Ogle, rector of Bishop's Waltham, son of Sir Chaloner O. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Edmund Poulter, prebendary of Winchester.

At Horley, James Constable, of Storrington, esq. to Miss Mansell, daughter and heiress of Ambrose M. esq. of Woodland Farm, Horley.

Died.] At Richmond, Mrs. Warden, wife of George W. esq.

At Abb's Court, Tryphena dowager Countess Bathurst. She was daughter of Thomas Scawen, esq. and in 1759 became the second wife of the late earl, who left her a widow in 1794. The present earl, her son, was born in 1762.

SUSSEX.

A cow belonging to a farmer at Steyning, that had been for a long time in a state of gradual decay, was lately killed, by Mr. Young, butcher of that place, when it ap-

peared, that a complaint in the liver was the cause of her indisposition, as it had grown to such an enormous size as to weigh eleven stone! This may appear almost incredible to some, as by far exceeding any thing of the kind ever seen before; but as all the gentlemen of the cleaver in the neighbourhood have been to see it, they can vouch for its authenticity.

Married.] J. L. Napper, esq. of Lee Farm, Polborough, to Miss A. Evershed.

At Brighton, Mr. John Gravely, of Southwick, to Miss Liddbetter, of Lancing.—Mr. N. Dudlow, to Miss Baulcomb, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of the New Ship Inn.

Died.] At Billingshurst, of a consumption, in her 24th year, Mrs. Jeffrey, wife of the Rev. John J. to whom she had been married little more than two years. The union of no couple seemed to promise more real happiness. The deceased was endowed with an excellent understanding, which she had cultivated with much care. She possessed an affectionate and ardent temper, and a disposition in every respect calculated to create and insure domestic felicity. She has left an infant daughter, too young to know her loss; but who will be happy if hereafter reminded of a mother's example, she shall be induced to emulate her excellent character.

At Eastbourne, Mrs. Willard, relict of T. W. esq.

At Brighton, Mr. Breene, many years clerk of that parish.—Mr. Allerson, 57.—Mrs. Lawes, a lady of great philanthropy, and rather singular from the number of the canine race by which she was constantly attended.

Captain George Sargent of the 9th regiment of foot, aged 24. The premature death of this gentleman, sufficiently afflicting of itself, is rendered still more distressing by the circumstances with which it was attended.—A most desperate and daring robber had for some time past infested the country round Havant, Chichester and Arundel: he was supposed to have collected considerable property, as he had broken open a number of houses, as well as robbed all descriptions of passengers, at all hours of the day and night; his conduct was so alarming, that the inhabitants of the above mentioned towns and neighbourhood were in the greatest consternation. Having stopped and robbed a Mr. Rhodes between Arundel and Midhurst, a number of gentlemen and others of that part of the country, went in different directions, armed, in pursuit of the robber. Among them were Mr. Poyntz, of Cowdray park, near Midhurst, and Captain George Sargent. These gentlemen had not proceeded far from Lavington, when they observed a man answering the description, and they supposed he was making towards them to rob them; they, accordingly, put themselves into a posture of defence, and showed their pistols; upon which the man went into a wood

wood close by, and the gentlemen pursued him. Captain Sargent called on him to surrender, but he refused, and made use of the most horrid oaths and threats. The captain coming close up to him, presented a pistol, at the same time again desiring the man to surrender, as he could not bear the thought of taking the life of a fellow creature; at this instant the man discharged a pistol at him, and killed him on the spot. The villain immediately threw off his shoes, hat, gloves, great coat and a leather-case used by dragoons to guard the locks of their carbines, and made his escape from Mr. Poyntz further into the wood. In consequence of the murder of Captain Sargent, a party of Dragoons proceeded from Chichester in search of the murderer. They arrived at a coppice near Petworth, in which he had concealed himself, and some surrounded it, whilst others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search they discovered him, and drove him out without any frock, hat or shoes on: he then ran swiftly some distance, but finding his pursuers to be close at his heels, he ran into a pond, when they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. He was taken out of the pond, searched, and the watch of which he had robbed Mr. Rhodes the day before found on him. On examination of the body he proved to be a labourer, named James Allen, living at a village called Graftham, near Petworth.—Captain Sargent, was the son of John Sargent, esq. of Twickenham, one of the auditors of public accounts. He went in the unfortunate expedition to Holland, and being wrecked in a storm, providentially escaped with his life, but it was only to be a prisoner in France. He was sent to Verdun, but, after having remained there some time, it was in contemplation to confine him more closely. Reflecting with horror on a French prison, he attempted to make his escape, and happily succeeded. A few weeks ago he landed in England, to the inexpressible joy of his friends. He was of a lively, open, and generous disposition, and from his own good qualities, and the real worth of his nearest relations, his premature death excites the deepest regret throughout all the neighbourhood.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Fawley, J. Barnes, gent. of Langley, to Miss Etheridge, of Fawley.

At Hambledon, Baron A. M. Brithelli, to Miss Bone, daughter of J. B. esq.

Died.] At Southampton, John Brisbane, esq. admiral of the red.—Aged 63, Mr. Thomas Collins, proprietor and manager of the theatres, of Southampton, Portsmouth, Winchester, and Chichester. He was the father of Mr. B. Collins, (late of Drury-lane theatre,) and had conducted most of the above theatres more than thirty-eight years, with the greatest credit and respect. In him the theatrical world have lost a friend; he was kind and humane to his performers,

having supported many of them under long illness; and in his dealings, he was scrupulously honest. He has left a widow and two children, Mr. S. Collins, and Mrs. Kelly, wife of the present acting manager, and mother of the young lady whose vocal talents have so frequently been the subject of public panegyric.

—Miss Spencer, niece to Ventham S. gent.

At Portsmouth George Poore, esq. one of the magistrates for the county.—At Haslar Hospital, Lieutenant Gregory, of his majesty's ship Maida.—Mrs Williams, wife of Captain John W. of the marines.—Mr Reynolds, 88.—Mr. Reeks.—Mr. George Bettesworth, father of Charles B. esq. solicitor, 74.—Mr. W. Hewett, purser of the Suffolk prison-ship.—Mrs. Fisher, 73.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Westwood, Mr. George Beaven, to Miss Johanna Francis.

At Marlborough, Lieut. Leroux, of the royal navy, to Miss Kerby, of Marlborough.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. Miell.—Suddenly, in her 69th year, Mrs. Sarah Clark. She was in good health immediately before her death, and had been called to sit down to dinner with a party of friends, when she sunk down, and expired without a groan. She was a native of Malmsbury. At the early age of four years she lost her sight in a like sudden and awful manner, as she was sitting at table, and had ever since remained totally blind.

At Little Bedwin, Mr. Rushley.

At Great Bedwin, Mr. John Beck.

At Marlborough, Mr. Avery Warner.

BERKSHIRE.

A stratum of sea-shells among which were many fishes bones and unopened oysters, in a complete state, were lately found by the workmen employed in sinking a well in Fisher-row, Reading. Besides the well known strata found at Katesgrove brick-kiln, these anti-diluvian relics, are frequently found under similar circumstances.

Married.] At White Waltham, Mr. Stephen Clargo, of Nine Elms-Farm, Bucklebury, to Miss Eales, daughter of Robert E. esq. of Little Wick Green, near Maidenhead.

At Reading, James Webber Smith, esq. of Ashling, Sussex, a captain in the royal artillery, to the eldest daughter of J. Simeon, esq. M. P. for Reading.

Died.] At Kintbury, Mr. Crofts, 73.

At Peppard, the Rev. Robert Jones, rector of that place, 65.

At Reading, Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Dear.—Mrs. Hill.

At Mortimer, John Tysoe, esq. 82.

At Windsor, Mrs. Longman.—Suddenly at the theatre to which he went in perfect health, quarter-master Lockey, of the royal horse guards (blue.) He possessed considerable abilities and was much beloved by the officers of the whole regiment.

At Speenhamland, Mrs. M. King, 82.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Phillips, of the royal navy, to Miss Albrecht.

At Clifton, Edward Sampson, esq. of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Miss Joanna Daubeny, youngest daughter of the late George D. esq. of Redland.

At West Monckton, Charles March Phillips, esq. eldest son of Thomas March P. esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire, to Miss H. Ducarel, youngest daughter of Mrs. D. of Walford-house.

At Bristol, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Balfour, to Miss Gardiner, only daughter of Mr. G. of Ashley-place.

Died.] At Bath, Miss Edridge.—Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Percival.—William Smyth John, esq. late of Dublin, and grand-son of the Right Rev. Thomas Smyth, late bishop of Limerick.—Mrs. Pigott, relict of Grenado P. esq.—Miss Henrietta Louisa Pastorini, elder sister to the Rev. R. Warner.—Mrs. Tobin, relict of John T. esq. 75. John Bourmaster, esq. admiral of the blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity in the service of his country, as well as in private life. The dates of his promotions were as follow: captain 1777; rear-admiral, 1794; vice-admiral 1799; admiral 1804.—Mrs. Minshull, wife of John M. esq. of Swansea, and aunt to earl Craven.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Col. Charles C. 83.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, Capt. J. R. Franklin, of the East India Company's service, to the eldest daughter of John Bulter Butleys, esq.

At Lyme, Mr. Wm. Glide, of Chard, to Miss Catharine Stanton.

At Sherborne, Mr. J. Cave, jun. of Melbury, to Miss D. Hoddinot, and on the same day at Melbury, Mr. James Hoddinot, of Sherborne, to Miss Cave, daughter of Mr. C. sen.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Adams, relict of William A. esq. of Pointington, Somerset, 93.

At Lyme Regis, the Rev. George Ewbank, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and son of the Rev. Andrew E. of Londesbrough, Yorkshire.

At Weymouth, the well known old Tom Green, his majesty's late favourite bathing-guide at that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Biddeford, the Rev. James Bannister, rector of Idlesley, to Miss Seton, daughter of George S. esq.

At Ilfracomb the Rev. Edmund Gilbert, M. A. fellow of Exeter college, to Miss Storm.

Died.] At Upcot, near Hatherleigh, William Michael Coham, esq. son of the late Rev. Arthur C. archdeacon of Wilts.

At Buckland-house, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Webber, wife of Philip Rogers W. esq. daughter of John Incedon, esq. and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Northcote, bart.

At Plymouth, captain Davers of the marines, eldest son of the late Daniel D. esq. of Bath.

At Biddeford, Mrs. B. Parminster, 100.

At Plympton Mr. Hurrell, surgeon, 27. He was a gentleman of the most eminent abilities in his professional pursuits, and had he lived, would have given proofs that he was worthy of having been a pupil of the great Cline and Cooper.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of December, to the 20th of January.

CROUP	7	Rheumatosis	2
Ophthalmia	13	Asthenia	10
Rheumatismus	8	Amenorrhœa	11
Epilepsia	2	Menorrhagia	9
Chorea	1	Leucorrhœa	5
Apoplexia	3	Hæmoptisis	4
Hysteria	9	Phthisis Pulmonalis	10
Dyspepsia	6	Tussis	8
Podagra	1	Febricula	14
Hydrops Pectoris	4	Morbi Cutanei	6

Croup, amongst children, has been of late peculiarly prevalent, and in some instances fatal. The constitution of an infant is so irritable, that it is difficult to touch without wounding the delicacy of its texture.

Blisters to the breast, or between the shoulders, leeches to the throat, gentle emetics or diaphoretics, and the warm or tepid immersion, are remedies which, if seasonably applied, will seldom fail to retard the rapid progress of the disease, and eventually to avert its too often melancholy conclusion.

Ophthalmia has likewise been a kind of epidemic. Where it had been considered as a relic of syphilis, it had yielded without the aid of mercury, to those medicines and other means which were directed merely towards general corroborator.

There is an important difference between the *consequence* and the *continuance* of a disease. The poison of syphilis, may be utterly eradicated, and yet leave a greater susceptibility, than before existed to the action of other poisons or morbid influences. Rheumatism, for instance, in consequence of mercury, is too often regarded as a perpetuation or a renewed development of a clandestine malady.

Ophthalmia is rarely a local disease. The eye, in its morbid, as well as in its healthy state, is an index merely of a certain condition of the constitution; and is, of course, to be acted upon effectually, only *through* the constitution.

A number of cases more distinctly marked, the Reporter has not had before an opportunity of observing, of *nervous fever*, as discriminated by the late Dr. Currie, from the true *typhus*. He will, however, defer his remarks with regard to the treatment, until he becomes, by the event, better acquainted with its ultimate effect.

Several patients have recently applied to the Reporter, the origin and continuance of whose complaints appeared to arise, if not principally, in part, from a protracted indulgence in the hours of repose. A species of intemperance, which is almost as debilitating, although not regarded as so ignominious, as excesses of different descriptions.

Sleep, perturbed, is for the time, worse than death. Dreaming is delirium; and it leaves the mind in a state of morbid vibration during our waking hours. In proportion as slumber is continued beyond its natural period, it must be imperfect and unrefreshing. Immoderate sleep is not merely a suspension of life, but a gradual destruction of it. Man has been destined to earn not only his bread, but his health likewise, by the sweat of his brow; or by the persevering exercise of those powers, which were not given him, for himself alone, and which cannot be preserved without a useful and vigorous application of them. Inaction is not rest; recumbency is not repose. The luxury of indolence can be procured only through the medium of exertion.

In one of the cases alluded to, the indisposition was in a great measure, but in the Reporter's opinion erroneously, attributed to the use of tea. A taste for tea, more especially in some constitutions, ought to be cultivated and patronized, rather than discouraged and condemned. It has a tendency to preclude the more prevalent, and certainly more mischievous and malignant passion, for vinous or spirituous stimulation.

Many persons remarkable for longevity have been known regularly to indulge in the use of tea. It produces an artificial and merely temporary excitement. But it is not an ordinary and vulgar intoxication. It is an intellectual and cloudless inebriety. Tea excites the faculties without dimming their lustre.

It removes the film from an eye that may have been obscured by grosser and more stupifying intemperance, and increases the susceptibility to the true refinement of social and sentimental, or purely literary enjoyments.

Different is both the immediate and ultimate effect of alcohol in any of its various, but perhaps almost equally obnoxious modifications.

By debauchery, the helplessness of infancy is brought almost in contact with the imbecility of age; so as to leave scarcely any interval for that period of manly maturity, of mental and corporeal vigour, which principally constitute the value, and exhibit the dignity of human nature.

The sun of life, instead of completing the convexity of its course, almost immediately after the first shew of its light, relapses beneath the verge of the horizon.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, January 26, 1803.

JOHN REID.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN the last number of the Botanical Magazine, we find, 1. *Drimia altissima*, or *Ornithogalum altissimum*, of the Species Plant. *O. giganteum* of Jacquin. It is strange that the last-mentioned author, who first constituted the genus *Drimia*, should have referred this species to *Ornithogalum*, from which genus Mr. Gawler observes it is as distinct in character and habit as any other species of *Drimia*. It is probably a new plant in this country; it was imported from the Cape by Lee and Kennedy. 2. *Hæmanthus coccineus*. It is here remarked, that *Hæmanthus multiflorus*, before published in the Botanical Magazine, might, perhaps with more propriety, have been referred to *Crinum*; and, that *H. puniceus* is a sort of intermediate species. This accords, in some measure, with the observation we ventured to make in a former report. *Curculigo orchioides* β a genus established by Gartner from the fruit alone; which, according to Mr. Gawler's observations, he seemed not to understand; the singular anomalies, which he fancied he perceived, not having in reality any existence, the parts of fructification being in every respect analogous to those of other berry-bearing liliaceous plants. It is a native of the East Indies. For the opportunity of giving the account of it here published, the public are indebted to the Right Hon. Mr. Charles Greville's collection at Paddington. 4. *Rosa lutea*, β . *bicolor*. Dr. Sims agrees with most modern botanists in considering the two-coloured Austrian Rose as a mere variety of the *lutea*. It was known in the English gardens as long ago as the time of Parkinson; and, even on this account, we

can

can hardly believe it to be, as is here suspected, a creation of the Dutch gardeners; for, though we would not elevate it to the rank of a distinct species, yet the permanency of its peculiarities, we think, shews the influence of some cause different from the effects of mere horticulture. 5. *Gentiana asclepiadea*, a native of most parts of Germany and Switzerland, and consequently well known to the older botanists, whence the host of synonyms, that are here brought forward. Dr. Sims has suggested a doubt if Pallas's plant be the same as the one here figured. Perhaps this doubt might have been extended to the species described by Linnæus himself, as he has stated the calyx to be equal to the corolla; which, according to the figure and description here given, is several times shorter. Perhaps this organ may be more liable to vary than Dr Sims seems to expect. 6. *Prenanthes alba*. The same plant that we had lately occasion to mention, (vide Botanical Report for November) as published in the *Paradisus Londinensis* under the name of *P. suavis*. This plant is a native of North America, where it is a celebrated remedy for the bite of venomous serpents, and so extremely bitter, as to have obtained the name of Gall of the Earth. The manner in which Dr. Sims mentions this circumstance, together with a sly note of admiration affixed to the synonym of *P. suavis*! seems silently to insinuate the peculiar impropriety of this name as applied to so bitter a plant. But perhaps *suavis* is never properly used in opposition to *amarus*, in the sense which is here meant, notwithstanding the Lexicons all render the term, as sweet in smell and taste, and notwithstanding Lucretius says, "*quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum.*" 7. *Chrysanthemum coccineum*, the figure of which being deferred to the next number, we shall likewise defer our report.

In the 31st number of the *Paradisus Londinensis*, omitted in our last report, we have, 1. *Calypso borealis*, the *Cypripedium bulbosum*, of Linnæus, figured in Dr. Smith's *Spicilegium*. Swartz had before separated it from *Cypripedium*, calling at one time *Limodorum boreale*, and afterwards *Cymbidium boreale*, with the species, of neither of which genera it has in our opinion nearly as much affinity as with those of *Cypripedium*. We do not mean to object to its being separated from the latter genus, but we would just remark that there is not so much difference between one four-lobed and two two-lobed anthers, as may at first sight appear. 2. *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*. 3. *Jatropha multifida*. The French Physician of B. owne. In the 32d number of the same, we have, 1. *Smithia sensitiva*. In his account of which, Mr. Salisbury takes the opportunity of maintaining the truth of his former assertion, that he had the honor of conferring its present name upon this curious little plant, which Dr. Smith had himself called in question by quoting the authority of Mr. Salisbury himself, in his *Prodromus*. The whole business is here very satisfactorily explained; but it concerns the public very little to know whether the name was first applied by this or that author; but after Mr. Salisbury had obtained Mr. Dryander's permission to suffer his name to stand as godfather, he ought ever after sacredly to have kept the secret. But unfortunately for the science, Dr. Smith and Mr. Salisbury after professing the most inviolable friendship for several years, having fallen out, are become such inveterate enemies, that while the one refuses to acknowledge even honours received from the hands of the other, the latter has declared war against the Linnæan system apparently for no other reason, but through it, to wound the sides of his former friend, the professed admirer and champion of that system. 2. *Randia longiflora*, a genus named by Houston, in honour of his contemporary Isaac Rand, but afterwards united by Thunberg with *Gardenia*, where it has been suffered to remain by botanists in general, except Lamarck. Mr. Salisbury now doubts whether *Rothmannia* must not be absorbed in it: we profess to have no doubt, but that both species really belong to the same genus. 3. *Hibiscus tiliaceous*, here called *tiliaefolius*; if this name be more correct, we still do not think the change was necessary.

Professor Martyn has, at length, finished his colossal work, the new edition of "*Philip Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary.*" The botanical part is so much enlarged by the present editor, that it deserves to be considered as an entire new work. It professes to be no less than a complete account of all the known phænogamic vegetables, the cryptogamic, (except perhaps the Filices) being hardly subjects of cultivation, are of course omitted, or limited to such as are notoriously useful in the arts, or as the food of man. The genera are arranged alphabetically, and the class and order to which each genus belongs in the Linnæan system, and its place in the natural orders of Jussieu, are carefully stated. The generic character is given at length, for the most part translated from "*Schreber's edition of the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus*;" then the essential character of the genus taken from the "*Systema Vegetabilium*, or *Willdenow's edition of the Species Plantarum*;" next follows the names of the species arranged, as in the Linnæan system, numbered, and accompanied by a complete list of synonyms from all preceding authors; lastly, the specific character is given. Each number is then recapitulated, but not the name, and a more full description, where such could be obtained, is given together with its native country, and other circumstances in its history. The numbers are then a third time repeated, more or less conjointly, under which the propagation and appropriate cultivation of each is recorded. The last-mentioned part rests chiefly on the authority of Miller, the learned Professor not being himself a practical gardener. Indeed this part was made so complete by Miller, that

that no great addition or alteration has been necessary. Every part, except the synonym, from authors, is given in the English language, and the authority for every borrowed sentence or fact, is most scrupulously quoted. Although the whole is professedly a compilation, yet, such a compilation, with such innumerable references, must have been indeed an Herculean labour. For this dictionary not only contains a greater number of species than any other work that is not a mere vocabulary, but the specific character of each, all its synonyms, complete description and history are collected from every accessible source. It is true, that the length of time necessarily occupied in completing so laborious an undertaking, must have occasioned a great deficiency, especially in the first published parts; because, in a science so rapidly progressive, a large number of new discovered plants must have been published in the interim, in the many botanical works carrying on, both in this country and on the continent. This is an imperfection that could not possibly have been avoided, and can only be remedied by the publication of an appendix or supplement, for which we sincerely hope the Professor may have been collecting materials in the progress of his labours, and that he may enjoy health and vigour, together with suitable encouragement, to induce him to proceed; the latter indeed we suspect must chiefly arise from the satisfaction felt in the consciousness of the utility of his labours.

Professor Martyn has made the language of Botany, which in English has been necessarily almost created anew, his peculiar study; and, we think, has been more successful in it than any other writer of English botanical works, so that we hope to see it universally adopted.

We can bear witness to the accuracy which pervades every part of this stupendous work. The synonymy is far more complete than is to be found elsewhere, and the correctness with which the innumerable quotations are made is so very uncommon, that we have seldom or never met with a false reference. This accuracy could not have been obtained without great labour, as all the editions of the species plantarum, not excepting the last by Willdenow, abound in errors in the quotations. Nothing seems to have been taken upon trust, but an actual examination appears to have been always undertaken.

The work was intended to have been comprised in two volumes, but they have been found far too unwieldy for convenient use, four title pages have been therefore printed, and each volume is divided into two parts. Altogether we consider this as the most useful present to the English botanist, that has been ever published; nor is its utility by any means confined to such as have little acquaintance with the learned languages, the most scientific, the most expert botanist may consult it with no small advantage.

With regard to the plan of the work, an alphabetical arrangement is certainly the least satisfactory of any to a scientific botanist, nor is it so useful even to the student as the systematic. It has, however, its advantages, it can readily be consulted for particular information respecting any individual species by the most unlearned, and on this account is particularly desirable to the amateur, to those that have not the leisure or the will to make botany a study, yet are lovers of plants, and know just enough about them to feel an interest in enquiring what has been known or said, respecting such as may fall in their way, either in the course of their reading, or in the gardens they may cultivate or visit, or from other sources. Perhaps the complete description of the genera might have been usefully omitted, to have made room for more full essential characters now almost exclusively used, which even without actual observation might have been advantageously enlarged from the labours of Jussieu and Gærtner. We think too that the description and history of the species should have immediately followed the specific character, or that the name should have been repeated, instead of trusting to the number only; as it occasions the reader a great deal of trouble in referring back continually to the corresponding numbers, to discover the name of the species of which the particulars are recorded. Besides, in cases of doubt, some suspicion will always attach of want of accuracy in the coincidence of the numbers; some mistakes in this respect we think we have detected, and nothing but the singular accuracy of the professor could have prevented their frequent occurrence.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Now joyless rains obscure,
Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul;
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods.

FROM the 19th of December to the conclusion of the month, we have had an almost uninterrupted succession of foggy, lowering, and rainy weather. The frost which commenced on the 7th, was not of long continuance. During the last fortnight of the month, the sun has not been visible more than once or twice, and then only for a very short space of time. On the 23d of December there was so dense a fog through the whole day, that, except about noon, objects at a few yards distance were scarcely discernible.

discernible. In the night of the 29th, we had a heavy gale from the S. W. with much rain.

The tide rose one day so unusually high in our rivers, that the salt-water destroyed several pike. It is not perhaps generally known that sea-water is a deadly poison to these fish. I am informed, by one of the fishermen, that several were seen to float down the river.

In my last report I neglected to mention that, in the early part of December, I had seen an immense number of the thirteen spotted lady-bug, (*Coccinella 13-punctata* of Linnæus and Marsham,) collected around the branches of furze bushes, along the sea coast. There must have been many thousands of them. On a branch not four inches in length there were upwards of a hundred. Were these insects about to attempt a migration? I can scarcely think they would have strength enough to cross the seas. On examining the sand of the shore, I remarked that a great many dead insects of this species had been cast up. I had not an opportunity of visiting the same place for nearly a fortnight afterwards, and there were then very few remaining. Probably the greater part had gone into some winter retreat in the ground or about the cliffs. Another year I may endeavour to watch them somewhat more closely.

December 23. A few herrings were this day caught; but none for several days either before or after.

The radical leaves of the milk thistle (*Carduus marianus*) appear. The flowers of the Laurustinus begin to fall. The China Roses (*Rosa Chinensis*) and *Semperflorens* still continue in great beauty in the open ground.

Larks congregate.

The Common Wagtails have hitherto been observed through the whole winter. In severe weather these birds are not often seen.

Moles continue to throw up earth. They only discontinued their labours during the few frosty days, at the beginning of the month, when the ground was too hard for them to be able to penetrate through it to the surface. I observe, by the hedges, that the mole catchers have of late, been unusually successful in destroying these animals.

December 31. The Woodbines have begun to put forth their first leaves.

The Holly, Ivy, and Bramble are now the only wild shrubs which, by their leaves, enliven the appearance of our hedges and woods.

Bear's-foot Hellebore, (*helleborus foetidus*), and Spotted-leaved Hellebore (*helleborus lividus*) are in flower.

Hampshire.

N. B. In future this report will commence with the first, and terminate with the last day of the month preceding the publication of the Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, 1807, to the 24th of January, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.45. Jan. 18. Wind S. E.
Lowest 29.00. Jan. 2. Wind West

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 1.13 inch. { On the 14th in the evening the mercury stood at 29.1, but at the same hour on the 15th it was as high as 30.23.

Thermometer.

Highest 50°. Jan. 9. Wind S. W.
Lowest 15°. Jan. 22. Wind N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 15°. { On the 22d. about sun-rise, and till near 9 o'clock, the thermometer was as low as 15°, but on the next day, at the same hour, it stood at 30°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.768 inches in depth.

The 30 and 31st ult. and the 14 and 15th days of the present month have been characterised by very boisterous weather, much mischief was done in many inland parts but on the Southern Coast, particularly at Margate and Deal the effects were truly serious, and the havoc sustained perhaps unparalleled in the annals of those places. In both instances these winds were preceded with remarkably red skies. One of the most remarkable phenomena we ever observed occurred in the afternoon of the 13th. The sun, a very few minutes before it descended below the horizon, owing to the peculiar state of the atmosphere, appeared like an immense globe of fire surrounded with a cloud in the shape of a ring: the whole had the same appearance as Saturn when seen through a telescope of high powers, only almost indefinitely larger; the red colour of the luminary was uncommonly deep.

The thermometer on the 22d was lower, viz. at 15° , than we had seen it since the 24th of December, 1804, when it was as low as 12° , or 20° below the freezing point. On the 16th of January, 1803 it was still lower, viz. at 10° , and in the preceding December it was at 14° . In February 1805 it was at 17° , but in 1806 it was not lower than 17° , and in 1806 than 24° , and in the last year it was not once lower than 21° . These observations relate to the north-west of London, at Hackney about the same distance east, the thermometer stood on the 22d instant at eight in the morning as low as $12^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$.

In the course of the month we had twelve brilliant days, thirteen of which there has been rain; five may be denominated fair or perhaps cloudy, and on one only we have had snow. The wind has been variable.

Astronomical Anticipations.

We have frequently been requested to present our readers with a brief account of the most remarkable appearances in the heavens for each ensuing month. These must relate chiefly to the moon and planets, and will be a sort of guide to the study of the heavenly bodies, and will render those, who consider the subject with a slight degree of attention only, familiar with the names and places of the principle fixed stars. To begin with the planets, Mercury may, if the weather be clear, be seen as an evening star till the 6th or 7th, after which he is too near the sun for observation. Venus is a morning star rising on the first ten minutes before five, and on the 25th as many minutes after five: it advances during the month from the 28th of Sagittarius, to the beginning of Aquarius. Mars is an evening star, but sets soon after six o'clock, and therefore will not be much observed. Jupiter is likewise above the horizon in the evening, but sets almost an hour sooner than Mars, and is therefore invisible. Saturn rises soon after midnight, and will, to those who make observations in the morning, afford excellent opportunities for the purpose. On the fifth the moon is on the meridian at 25 minutes past six in the evening, having over her at the distance of four degrees above her, the beautiful constellation of the Pleiades. Between the 5th and 6th she passes the ecliptic, being on the 5th $18'$ north, and on the 6th $46'$ south. On the 6th the moon is on the meridian soon after seven, being then about 5° above the beautiful star Aldebaran, the bull's eye. On the 10th she is not on the meridian till near eleven o'clock; to the west of her above are Castor and Pollux; below, the two principal stars of the Lesser Dog, and still low in Sirius. The moon is full on the 12th at seven minutes before four in the morning. Those who would regulate their clocks or watches by the dial, must remember that the clock is at a mean for the whole month, $14'$ after the sun.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report twelve East Indiamen have safely arrived; viz. the Cirencester, Albion, Marquis of Ely, Royal Charlotte, Glatton, Perseverance, Neptune, Arniston Thames, and Fort William, from China; Carmarthen and Travers from Bombay. Their cargoes on account of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, are as follow: 167,020 chests of Tea, quantity 14,764,795 lbs. weight; Raw Silk, 35,645lbs.; Nankeens, 209,920 pieces; Sugar, 3,447 bags, quantity 5,994 cwt.; Saltpetre, 994 bags, quantity 1,397 cwt. The cargo of the Earl Spencer is not included in the above, the invoice and bill of lading not having yet been received. Besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company declare for sale on Wednesday the 17th of February, 1808, Prompt, the 17th June following, viz.

51,396 Pieces Company's Surat Prohibited piece Goods.

And on Monday the 30th March, 1808—Prompt, the 29th July following, viz

273,008 Pieces Coast Callicoes.

19,224 Ditto Coast prohibited

11,996 Ditto Subscription prohibited.

And on Monday the 7th March, next—Prompt, the 3d June following, viz.

Tea Bohea 500,000lbs,

Congou and Campoi } 4,600,000

Souchong and Pekoe..... }

Single and Twankay 900,000

Hyson Skin 100,000

Hyson..... 300,000

Total, including private trade 6,400,000

And on Friday the 16th April, 1808—Prompt, the 3d June following, viz.

Company's Cinnamon..... 170,600

Cloves (prize)..... 15,000

Nutmegs (prize)..... 45,000

(prize)..... 9,000

No

No more of the prize Spices, captured in the ships *Pallas*, *Vieterince*, and *Batavia*, will be sold until September sale, 1808.

And they do also declare, that they will give timely notice, what other goods they will put up at those sales.

For several days past the Board of Trade has had several meetings with the Portuguese Ambassador for the regulation of a reciprocal commerce between this country and the Brazils, until a regular treaty is agreed on between the two governments, which will no doubt be communicated to our merchants without delay. The annual importation of Cotton from the Brazils into Lisbon for the last three years has been from 100 to 120,000 bags each year, and into Oporto has been about 20,000 bags a year, making together 140,000 bags of cotton wool, of which about 70,000 bags were annually sent to France; and the importation of this article into Liverpool alone in the last year, from the United States of America has been 143,756 bags, thereby exceeding the whole of the exportation of Cotton from the Brazils, 3,756 bags. We therefore submit to our readers the serious consideration of what a quantity of the raw material is furnished by America for one of the most important branches of our manufacture, and what the consequence to our numerous manufacturers, if we are driven into a war with America. Whence then is the supply to be obtained? surely not from the Brazils, and what will become of the immense multitude of our population employed in the different departments of the cotton trade, should American cotton be excluded from our market?

We seriously recommend our speculators to the Brazils, to be very careful in the first instance of the sort of goods they may send there, as the Buenos Ayres goods in general were very ill suited for the market of South America; and consequently could not render the profitable sales, or good returns which otherwise might be expected. We think it necessary to apprise our readers that the weights, measures, and monies, of the Portuguese settlements in the Brazils are exactly the same as those of Portugal, which should likewise be attended to. All kinds of Russian goods have risen considerably in price, yet Russia will have stronger reasons to regret the loss of her commercial connection with us, than we shall with her; particularly if we can go again to the River Plata for tallow; and as for the article of hemp, we can do no better than follow the sentiments of Lord Somerville at the meeting of the Smithfield club cattle-shew, by growing the article at home. Russia has ever drained us of cash from the large balance of trade in her favor. The market for West India produce of every kind continues dull and in no demand, and the American trade is at this moment in a very uncertain state, yet we hope a favourable change will soon take place.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 15.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburgh..	34 4	34 4 ..	34 4 ..	Bags.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 6s. per cwt. Sussex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt. Essex, 4l. 16s. to 5l. 6s. per cwt.
Altona	34 5	34 5 ..	34 5 ..	
Amsterdam	35 7	35 7 ..	35 7 ..	
Paris	24 4	24 4 ..	23 10 ..	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 7l. per cwt. Sussex, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt. Farnham, 8l. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Naples	42	42	42	
Genoa	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 6th January, 1808, is 31s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. exclusive of duty.
Lisbon	60	60	60	
Oporto	60	60	60	
Dublin	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$..	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in January, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London:—Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, at 630l. per share, including the half-yearly dividend to Christmas, of 20l. clear of property tax.—Grand Junction, 90l. to 91. ex-dividend.—Ashton and Oldham, 90l. to 89l.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Grand Surrey, 45l.—Croydon, 52l. 10s. to 55l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. shares at 10s. premium.—East India Dock Stock, at 122l. per cent.—London Dock, at 110l. ex-dividend.—West India Dock, shut.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent, premium.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. Shorter's Court:—London Dock Stock, 110l.—East India ditto, 123l.—West India ditto, 145l.—Commercial Dock Shares, 126l.—Grand Junction Canal, 91l.—Grand Surrey Canal, 45l.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11l. premium.—Globe Fire and Life ditto, 111l.—Albion ditto ditto, 3l. premium.—Hope ditto ditto, 10s.—Rock Life Assurance, 7s.—East London Water Works, 170l.—West Middlesex ditto, 20l. premium.—South London ditto, 55l. premium.

Thames Navigation Bonds sold for 98l. each, including the Interest due from Christmas 1807; or 100l. 10s. for such as the Interest has not been received for, since Midsummer last. The Interest of 5 per cent. is regularly paid at Midsummer and Christmas without any deduction for property tax, or other demand whatsoever.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early sown wheats, both in the northern and southern districts of the kingdom, have in general a pretty favourable appearance, and in some places they are remarkably strong and vigorous, being perhaps in too forward a state of growth for the season; but those which were put into the ground at a later period, have by no means so healthy an aspect; being besides, in many instances very thin, and straggling upon the ground so as not to cover it well. This we find to be particularly the case in some parts of Surrey, and on the borders of Sussex, as well as in some places in Middlesex. The sudden alterations of frost and thaw have had an unfavourable effect upon them in many different situations, while in some they have stood them well.

The same causes have likewise done much injury to the clovers, at a time when this and other similar sorts of seed are scarce to an unusual degree at this season.

Winter tares have also suffered greatly in the same way, from the want of being covered by snow, in consequence of their having attained a too luxuriant state of growth during the autumn from its being so mild and open.

The turnips, from their being in most instances sown at a late period, have only in particular situations reached any tolerable size, consequently have not by any means afforded that full supply of food for live stock which the farmer might expect. Besides, in some more exposed situations, the sharp cutting frosty nights, and sudden thaws, have had such an effect as to render them rotten, especially where the less hardy sorts had been injudiciously sown. In particular cases they have however turned out more abundant than was supposed at the usual season of letting them, as about the beginning of November.

The winter pastures and roughs, or preserved grasses, scarcely in any season presented a more deficient supply of food for animals than in the present, which will most probably be severely felt in the spring months.

The very sharp frosty nights have been very prejudicial to the lambs which have been dropt the latter end of the preceding, and during the present month, many having been destroyed by the piercing cold frosty winds, and sudden rains, by which they have been followed.

From the same causes stall fed cattle have not in many cases gone on so well as is usual at this season.

The prices of neither fat nor lean stock seem to have advanced since our last. Smithfield market of the 25th afforded a full supply of beasts; beef, mutton, veal, and pork being somewhat dearer than on the preceding market day.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Beef.....	3	4	to	4	8	Beasts.....	2,750
Mutton.....	3	2	to	4	10	Sheep and Lambs	13,000
Veal.....	5	0	to	7	0	Calves	500
Pork.....	4	6	to	6	0	Pigs	450

Grain of most kinds is somewhat on the advance, though not to any great extent. At the Corn Exchange on the 25th, the supply was tolerable, but the prices rather heavy.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat	45	60	72	Beans	58	63
Fine ditto ..		74	76	Tick ditto.....	52	58
Rye		45	50	Oats	32	33
Barley		40	45	Pollard	38	40
Malt		66	76	Rape Seed	23	27
White Peas		152	162	Fine Flour	58	62
Grey ditto.....		60	66	Second	52	58

Hay and Straw are nearly stationary; on the 25th, in the market below, they were as follows:

Hay Market.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	4	10	0	to	6	0	0
Straw	1	18	0	to	2	5	0
Clover	5	0	0	to	6	6	0

The business of repairing and making new fences, has gone on well during most part of the month, much of this sort of farm work having been performed.

The season has likewise been favourable for threshing out the grain, much of which has been done.

On the 30th of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to our Twenty-Fourth Volume, containing—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS of DOMESTIC and FRENCH LITERATURE, with copious INDEXES, TITLES, &c.